

CR
N/AG

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights - n.a.c.

WILLIAM B. CASPE
BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASS.

12/3/64

Mr. Harold Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

Thanks to the effort of the Teamsters Union, last year's "Fast for Freedom" was able to send enough food to Mississippi to feed over 600 families for a period of greater than two weeks. This represented the combined efforts of over 20,000 college students and 42 colleges and universities. Over \$10,000 was raised.

The need for this food ofcourse still exists.

This year, the "Thanksgiving Fast for Freedom" was held on November 19 at over 150 colleges. We had received the endorsement of Rev. Martin Luther King (over national television), Ralph Bunch, and President Lyndon B. Johnson. We had also received the sponsorship of the major civil rights and religious organizations.

It is presently our plan to buy government surplus food and send it to the people of Mississippi. Next year, our program will be extended to other depressed areas of the country.

We sincerely hope that the Teamsters Union will continue to have a share in this project. Again, Thankyou for your help in the past and your consideration for the future.

Sincerely yours,

William Caspe

William Caspe
Fast for Freedom Committee

2
November 9, 1964

Mr. Max Deal, Coordinator
Mississippi Survival Project
Student Nonviolent Coordinating
Committee
107 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.-20010

Dear Mr. Deal:

Your letter, dated November 5, 1964, to General President James R. Hoffa, has been referred to us for reply. You indicated in your letter that "Southern Railway has offered the use of a freight car for our purposes but we are hesitant to accept in light of their labor policies."

In my opinion, the most important thing is to deliver the fifty (50) tons of clothing and food to your Mississippi staff and, therefore, the offer made to you by the Southern Railway should be accepted.

Very truly yours,

L. N. Steinberg

LMS:JAS



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

National Headquarters: 6 Raymond Street, N.W. • Atlanta 14, Georgia • Area Code 404 - 688-0331

Tel. 387-7445

107 Rhode Island Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20010

November 5, 1964

Mr. James Hoffa
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Hoffa:

Our Washington chapter is initiating an emergency food and clothing drive for Mississippi. The drive is called "Mississippi Survival Project" because its purpose is to sustain the emerging free Negro community in Mississippi. By the end of November we will have 50 tons of food and clothing ready for transport. But the drive could be disastrous and little help to those in dire need if we are unable to find transportation to Mississippi.

We have asked for help from Teamster's Local No. 639 but for all his courtesy Mr. McCoy, secretary-treasurer of that local, expressed reservations about their financial and manpower resources. Southern Railway has offered the use of a freight car for our purpose but we are hesitant to accept in light of their labor policies. If your office could provide 3-5 trucks to transport the proposed 50 tons of clothing and food to our Mississippi staff, our drive would be "off the hook" and both the Mississippi community of deprivation and their sympathetic friends in the Washington area would be grateful for your help. Certainly your efforts would merit prominent consideration from the Washington area press.

Brother Hoffa, we would like to emphasize that this is an emergency which gives our office some concern. All your efforts in behalf of this project will be appreciated.

Yours for Freedom
and brotherhood,

Max Deal
Max Deal, Coordinator
Mississippi Survival Project

MD/ta

"One Man, One Vote"



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

National Headquarters: 6 Baymond Street, N.W. • Atlanta 14, Georgia • Area Code 404 - 688-0331

Tel. 387-7445

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

3418 Eleventh Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20010

Amil R. [unclear] - [unclear]

August 17, 1964

Harold J. Gibbons
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffers,
Warehousemen, and Helpers Union
25 Louisiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC

Dear Brother Gibbons:

We would like to thank you for sending two representatives of the Teamsters to the recent fund raising party for SNCC at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nathan.

Quite possibly you have received from them a report of the evening, which we think was a most successful one for SNCC. Around \$12,000 was raised that evening, and while, as you know, money seems to go very quickly in the movement, it will make a sizable dent in our expenses in Mississippi this summer.

Once again, the Teamsters have shown themselves to be very good friends of SNCC, and once more we are indebted to you.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Monson's

Jim Monsonis, Director
Washington SNCC Office

"One Man, One Vote"

Office of the General President

To: John F. English

From: H. J. Gibbons

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights - NAACP

X Constitution

X Belafonte, Harry

July 31, 1964

DATE

This will authorize the issuance of a check in the amount of \$100.00, payable to the Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, to cover the attendance of two people at the cocktail party mentioned in the enclosed invitation, honoring Harry Belafonte. Please forward the check and invitation to my office and I will personally deliver it.

HJG/mc

H. J. Gibbons
Vice-President

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE ✓

Civil Rights - H.J.G.
X Capital Conf.
X Roadway Express

July 27, 1964

Mr. C. P. Chuchray, Comptroller
Central Conference of Teamsters
1641 South Kingshighway
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir and Brother:

Attached are the two bill from Roadway Express
Company, which should have been forwarded with my letter to
you of July 20th.

I regret that these bills were not properly forwarded
to you.

Faternally yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Vice-President

HJG/mc

Enclosure

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE ✓
Civil Rights - nsg
X Central Conference
X Roadway Express

July 20, 1964

Mr. C. P. Chuckray, Comptroller
Central Conference of Teamsters
1641 South Kingshighway
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir and Brother:

Attached are two bills from the Roadway Express
Company, covering shipping charges involving food sent to aid
the civil rights struggle of the negroes in the South.

These carry with them my o. k. for payment.

Faternally yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Vice-President

HJG/mc

Enclosure

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF TEAMSTERS

1641 SO. KINGSHIGHWAY • ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63110
Telephones: ST. LOUIS MOhams 4 9800 • DETROIT Woodward 5 8750



July 24, 1964

Policy
Committee
JAMES S. HOFFA
Chairman
JOHN T. O'BRIEN
Vice Chairman
HAROLD J. GIBBONS
Secretary-Treasurer
DORRIS CONKLIN
FRANK FITZSIMMONS
ROY WILLIAMS

Mr. H. J. Gibbons
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On July 20 I received a letter from you indicating that you were enclosing two bills from Roadway Express involving food sent to aid the civil rights struggle on behalf of the negroes in the south.

Unfortunately, you did not include the bills with the letter and I would appreciate your checking your file and forwarding these to me for payment.

Fraternally yours,

C. P. Chuckray

C. P. Chuckray, Comptroller
CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF TEAMSTERS

CPC/pb



ADMINISTRATIVE FILE _____

Civil Rights - race



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

National Headquarters: 6 Raymond Street, N.W. • Atlanta 14, Georgia • Area Code 404 - 688-0331

Tel. 387-7445

3418 Eleventh Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20010

July 16, 1964

Harold J. Gibbons
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

We would like to thank you for the great help you have given us in preparing the pamphlet titled "Mississippi", the chronology of violence in the state in the past few years.

We had completely exhausted our supply, and of course what funds we have are going into supplying the basic necessities of the Mississippi Summer Project. The pamphlet is a very useful help in demonstrating to people that, on the one hand, violence in Mississippi is not a new phenomenon but part of the way of life, and on the other hand, that we have taken this violence for several years now and have increased our program rather than weakened.

Thanks again for your assistance. As summer progresses we will be getting reports on how things are going, and we will forward these along to you.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Henson

Jim Henson

Director, Washington Office

JUL 16 1964

POSTAGE PAID

"One Man, One Vote"

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

National Headquarters: 6 Raymond Street, N.W. • Atlanta 14, Georgia • Area Code 404 — 588-0331

Tel. 387-7445

3418 Eleventh Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20010

July 16, 1964

James Harding
Assistant to the President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Harding,

I understand from Jules Bernstain that you are the person who was responsible for allowing us to use the Teamsters building for the press conference on June 23.

Your hospitality was impressive, and we thank you for the help. The fellows came in from the training session in Ohio without any advance warning, and so much of my time was taken up with setting up Congressional appointments for them and advising them on previous contact, that it was good to be able to set up that part of their visit with such a minimum of effort.

As usual, when we needed help the Teamsters were there. It's very encouraging to have such friends.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Monson

Jim Monson
Director, Washington Office

"One Man, One Vote"

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF
JOHN O'ROURKE
FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT
Room 1006
265 West 14th Street

NEW YORK 11, N. Y.



June 11, 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Civil Rights - nac.

Mr. James R. Hoffa, General President --
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In reply to your letter of June 10th, 1964 wherein you quote a wire received by you on June 10th, 1964 from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee seeking financial assistance in defraying shipping costs of materials to Mississippi.

Please be advised that we have, on eight different occasions, picked up the transportation tab on trailer loads of books, food, clothing etc., to Mississippi for different Committees and Organizations.

It's time to call a halt for a while.

Fraternally,

John O'Rourke
John O'Rourke
Vice-President

JOR:LL

JUN 15 9 44 AM 1964

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights - Nag

X

X

June 10, 1964

Mr. John J. O'Rourke, Vice-President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
265 West 14th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

The following wire was received in this office today:
"Many individuals and groups have collected materials as well as books, food and clothing to be used for the Mississippi summer projects, freedom schools and community centers. We find shipping costs prohibitive. Who can we contact in New York that will help. Your concern is greatly appreciated. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

Anything that you can do to help this organization will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternalty yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/mc *Harding*

WESTERN UNION

R 10510 RL PD 6 EXTRA NEW YORK NY 9
JAMES HUFFY, INTL BROTHERHOOD OF THE TEAMSTERS
25 LOUISIANA AVE NW WASHDC
MANY INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS HAVE COLLECTED MATERIALS AS WELL
AS BOOKS FOOD AND CLOTHING TO BE USED FOR THE MISSISSIPPI SUMMER
PROJECTS FREEDOM SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY CENTERS. WE FIND SHIPPING
RATES PROHIBITIVE WHO CAN WE CONTACT IN NEW YORK THAT WILL
HELP YOUR CONCERN BE GREATLY APPRECIATED
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE 100 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

1 (58)

RECEIVED
JUN 10 8 28 AM '68
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
FAX M

1270W (2-51)

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights - ncc



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

National Headquarters: 4 Raymond Street, N.W. • Atlanta 14, Georgia • Area Code 404 - 488-0231

Tel. 387-7445

3418 Eleventh Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20010

May 31, 1964

Mr. Harold Gibbons
Vice President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

As you probably know, the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) is planning a massive community improvement, educational, and political project in Mississippi this summer. This calls for hundreds of volunteers to join us in manning the programs outlined in the enclosed brochure. We have had very good response to this appeal and we expect to have teachers, students, ministers, artists and lawyers to work with us in this effort to improve the conditions for life of deprived Negro communities in that state.

We have been taught by experience that our workers can expect no protection from law enforcement agencies in that state, and are placed in the situation of being exposed to a hostile environment without the normal protection that our society gives to its members.

As a matter of fact, there has been a wave of police-inspired violence and intimidation against our white workers in that state. This, and the resurgence of vigilante activity directed against the Negro community in the South-west part of Mississippi, is intended to discourage summer project volunteers.

Because of this record of violence, and the day to day flooding of the Coexistence which takes place in Mississippi we are concerned about the safety of the persons who will be going into that area.

To focus attention to this situation and the impending confrontation, we are planning a number of activities in Washington. We are holding public hearings on brutality, intimidation, and the violation of civil rights in Mississippi on June 8th at the National Theater. We will be honored if you are able to attend.

We also plan to take out advertisements outlining Mississippi's record and the preparations that are being made in that state. The advertisement will document the violation of Federal laws in that area, describe the summer project and its purposes and appeal to the Nation and to President Johnson to take specific actions to prevent loss of life in Mississippi this summer.

"One Man, One Vote"

The advertisement will appeal for the enforcement of justice and order in Mississippi this summer and always. We are now in the process of raising the money for this full-page advertisement in the Washington Post, which we hope will run on the 20th of June, the date that the first wave of volunteers leaves for Mississippi.

You will understand better the urgency we feel about both this advertisement and the hearings after reading the enclosed reprints. We believe that they are necessary if chaos and violence is to be avoided in Mississippi this summer.

Both these activities represent an additional burden of expenses with those of the Summer Project. The Washington Post advertisement costs \$1600 of which we have raised as of two days ago, \$150.00. If we are to have this money in time, we must look for contributions from organizations, such as the Teachers, that share our concern and our commitment to social justice.

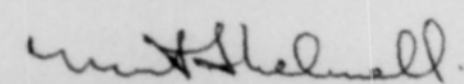
We know, Mr. Gibbons, that you have assisted us a great deal in the past, and most recently with the printing of the chronology of Violence in Mississippi. But we are forced to appeal to you for assistance with this very crucial project, since we find ourselves without funds for basic expenses such as transporting the witnesses, and the panelists to Washington.

We hope that your union will find it possible to help us on this matter because we feel that unless public attention is directed towards Mississippi and an effective Federal presence secured before the Summer, then lives may be needlessly lost.

I shall be happy to answer any questions about these plans that you may have, and I will hope to hear from you soon.

With every good wish,

Yours for Freedom,



Mike Theiswell, Director
Washington SNCC Office

cc: Mr Sydney Zerna
Political Director, DRIVE

MT/sjh



Big Test Case

JAMES A. WECHSLER

President Johnson may soon confront the first major domestic crisis of his Administration.

It involves the question of whether the U. S. government will throw its weight behind this summer's massive effort of the civil rights forces to establish some form of democracy in that oppressive police state known as Mississippi, or whether it will try to remain above the battle.

In anticipation of the coming storm, leaders of the "Mississippi Summer Project" have decided to seek a meeting with Mr. Johnson. A joint letter urgently requesting such a session is being sent to him by representatives of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the NAACP and CORE who are linked together in the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations.

The letter, signed by SNCC's Robert Moses, NAACP's Aaron Henry and CORE's Dave Dennis, declares that "during the past three years civil rights workers and local citizens in Mississippi have faced violence and brutal resistance when they have tried to exercise their Constitutional rights." It asks for a chance to discuss this summer's outlook before the first contingents of summer volunteers assemble in the state. Such a meeting, if the President consents to it, will produce appeals for federal aid and protection in a wide front.

As James Forman, SNCC's executive secretary, describes the summer offensive, it will be a many-phased drive. The local battalions will be augmented by at least 700 students from many areas, about 100 ministers, some 150 lawyers prepared to serve on the legal battle-lines, and a number of teachers who will help to conduct Freedom Schools.

The major thrust will be the stepped-up voter registration campaign, coupled with support for the "Freedom candidates" seeking Congressional office. At the same time "community centers" will be set up to provide services—cultural, medical, vocational—normally denied to Mississippi's Negro populace. Law students will undertake suits against state and local officials engaged in the business of "official tyranny." Amid the local political operations, a delegation to challenge the seating of the "lily white" Mississippi contingent at the Democratic convention will be organized.

An orientation program for the volunteers will begin at Western Reserve University in Ohio on June 15; the first detachments will enter the state to join hands with the local groups a week later.

Meanwhile, there have been ominous portents of Mississippi's counter-offensive. There have been widely publicized reports of new weapons being assembled by state and city units, an obviously intimidatory gambit in view of the non-violence commitments of the civil rights groups; there have been hurried legislative amendments to "legalize" even more drastic restrictions on the rights of assembly and speech; there have been increasing arrests of civil rights field workers and sporadic outbreaks of violence against heretic whites—including a few courageous local journalists like Hodding Carter. The state police force has been doubled and its powers of "law enforcement" multiplied.

In the face of this developing civil war atmosphere, there is a clear prospect that federal intervention will be required. That is what the civil rights chieftains want to discuss with President Johnson.

What can the President do to uphold the Constitution in Mississippi and to protect the freedom forces?

In the view of Forman, a spirited 35-year-old Negro veteran of the Southern wars, he can do many things. The first and perhaps most crucial step, he believes, would be for Lyndon Johnson to confer with Paul Johnson, Mississippi's new Governor, and make it plain that U. S. policy will not be "neutralist" if peaceful activity is subjected to lawless violence.

Beyond that dramatic gesture lie many other possible moves. The creation of a special federal force of E-men ("Equality-Men") attached to the Justice Dept. and specifically assigned to the civil rights fronts would, it is argued, have strong psychological and practical impact; there is deep, continuing doubt that the FBI's Southern G-men are prepared to police the area in any affirmative fashion. Judicial appointments will also be closely watched in the South as a clue to Washington's attitude. Finally, of course, there is the question of what posture the President will assume in the row over the seating of the Mississippi delegation.

Many other detailed points of strategy and substance will develop in any full-scale appraisal of the Mississippi outlook. The immediate question is whether the President will be disposed to face the issue now, before the storm breaks.

Certainly there is a compelling case for the argument that clear-cut signs of federal concern and conviction at this juncture might avert infinitely larger trouble in the warmer summer days. That is the message the civil rights spokesman hope to transmit if and when they see the President. One hopes he will listen and respond. Surely a government that stands firm on so many distant world fronts should be capable of upholding the rule of law in Mississippi, and perhaps even negotiating effectively with the rulers of that deepotiam.

REPRINTED FROM:

Newsweek

February 24, 1964

MISSISSIPPI

Allen's Army

The second summer of the Negro revolt was still months off. But ever since the first, Allen Thompson, the graying, salt-and-pepper mayor of unseemingly Jackson, Miss., has been acting as though Armageddon were just around the corner.

Guarding for a new wave of civil-rights demonstrations this summer, Thompson is mounting an expensive and expensive—deterring force of men and military hardware. To defend the capital city of 144,422, he is building up his young, tough, riot-trained police force from 390 to 450, plus two horses and six dogs. The force is "twice as big as any city our size," Thompson boasted last week—and it will be backed by a reserve pool of deputies, state troopers, civilian city employees and even neighborhood citizen patrols.

With a hefty \$2.2 million budget to spend, the department recently bought 200 new shotguns, stockpiled tear gas, and issued gas masks to every man. Its mobile force includes three canvas-canopied troop buses, two half-ton worklight trucks, and three giant trailer trucks to haul demonstration POW's off to two big detention compounds. "I think we can take care of 25,000," the mayor said.

Weepers But the pride of Allen's Army is Thompson's Tank—the already popular nickname for a 13,000-pound armored half-track built to the mayor's specifications at roughly \$1 a pound. The twelve-man tank, shrouded with shotguns, tear-gas guns, and a sub-machine gun, was on its first mission—putting down a demonstration at all-Negro Jackson State College two weeks ago. As it rolled up, a tear-gas shell went off inside, and all twelve men stumbled out crying. Nevertheless, Thompson says reverently, "It's a wonderful thing."

Would a customs come? Thompson thought so—and so did the young war hawks of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, already mapping a massive summer campaign in Mississippi. SNCC was dispatching questionnaires last week to prospective recruits for its own nonviolent army of 500 to 1,000-month college students—to staff



Thompson, troops—and armor

freedom schools, community centers, and voter registration drives. The summer of 1964, SNCC chairman John Lewis said, "could really be the year for Mississippi. Before the Negro people get the right to vote, there will have to be a massive confrontation, and it probably will come this summer... We are going to Mississippi full force."

And when they come, Thompson feels he has the means to contain them. There will be no unlawful marching

and peaceful picketing," he vowed. "We are not going to let them come into the downtown area."

The mayor insists his army is only a second-strike force designed to preserve law and order. "We have to wait," he told Newsweek's Karl Fleming, "until they start trouble." But Thompson is certain trouble will come. "This is it," he said. "They are not bluffing and we are not bluffing. We're going to be ready for them... They won't have a chance."

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
812 Raymond Street, W., Atlanta 14, Georgia

Labor Donated

MISSISSIPPI FACES DRIVE FOR RIGHTS

1,000 Students Expected
to Work in the Project

By M. R. HANDEL

Civil rights organizations and the National Council of Churches hope to put 1,000 college students into Mississippi this summer to challenge the white power structure there.

On the basis of applications and interviews, some members of the project are convinced that the student campaigners are seriously motivated, intelligent individuals, intent on participating in social change.

They cited as typical a history major at a eastern university who described his commitment in the following terms:

"Mississippi is the last stronghold of the old Confederacy and feeling is so bitter, but those who are going there have made their decision rationally. We know there is a chance of better hurt, of being killed, or being jailed, but we still believe in the cause so strongly that we must go."

Headquarters in Jackson

The participating civil rights groups are the Congress of Racial Equality, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

They and the National Council of Churches have formed a group to direct the Mississippi project from headquarters in Jackson. It is called the Council of Federated Organizations.

Officials of CORE and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee said that Mississippi had been selected as the prime target for the campaign this summer because of the conviction that it was the least completely segregated state, a "homogeneous society" that poses a fundamental challenge.

These officials warned that the element of personal risk has been increased as a result of special powers voted by the Mississippi Legislature to One Paul B. Johnson for use against the civil rights campaign. The

effect of heightened danger was reflected in the reaction of an Eastern college woman when a college official warned her of the danger.

"I have to risk it," she said.

On the basis of personal experience, the civil rights organizations are screening out emotionally unstable, immature students who are in search of an "escape" students in revolt against their families and society in general.

Each applicant is required to complete a questionnaire. The minimum age is 18 years; all under 21 must obtain the written permission of their parents.

Accepted candidates are also required to pay for their transportation to and from Mississippi, as well as their living costs. They will be housed with Negro families.

The organizations, which have established recruiting centers in major Northern campuses, also require each applicant to find a person who is prepared to put up at least \$500 as cash bail, should the student be arrested.

These procedures were designed to eliminate the immature and the unstable, and to enlist students who feel a social responsibility and wish to participate in momentous social changes.

The process of selection includes an interview to assess the personality of the applicant. This is done with a view to ascertaining his ability to submit to group discipline, and to avoid acts that might provoke hostility.

Lawyers to Give Advice

The successful candidates will go to a college in the Middle West, unnamed so far, where personnel of the National Council will conduct two one-week briefing sessions. The National Council will also draw into the briefing sessions experts in various fields, including lawyers who will advise the students on Mississippi laws, their rights and legal procedures.

The National Council is also trying to recruit ministers to serve as connectors to the action groups.

In a letter addressed to presidents, deans and religious advisers of colleges, universities and seminaries, the Rev. Bruce Hanerson, summer projects director of the National Council, said:

"We have agreed to train stu-

dents out of the conviction that the church has the responsibility to do everything possible to avert violence, out of recognition that organizations recruiting large numbers of students will find it difficult to provide orientation and training, out of the need for people trained in skills like literacy education and voter registration, and out of the belief that orientation and training will benefit not only organizations operating projects and students, but also the states where projects are taking place.

Voter Drive Planned

The principal features of the campaign in Mississippi include a voter registration drive, backing four Negro candidates for Congress and one for the Senate. Freedom Schools to raise the educational levels of Negro high school students; literacy classes; instruction in arts and crafts; and a slate of Negro Democrats to challenge the seating of white Democrats at the party's national convention.

The campaign's central office in Jackson is headed by Robert Moses, of the Student Nonviolent Committee, as program and staff director, assisted by Dave Dennis of CORE. The president of the Council of Federated Organizations is Aaron Henry, state chairman of S.N.C.C.P.

The students will be assigned to each of the more than 80 counties in Mississippi. Marvin Rich of CORE and Jim Montgomery of the Student Nonviolent Committee described the operation of a program to arouse the political consciousness of the Negroes and to forge the political instruments needed to break the power of the whites.

They do not expect any of their candidates to win in the June 2 primary because there are only about 22,000 registered Negro voters in Mississippi. The adult Negro population was last estimated at 435,000.

The civil rights groups also intend to continue their local operations throughout the South with local staffs. CORE will continue its voter registration campaign in New Orleans and in the West Feliciana and Termini Parishes of Louisiana.

It intends to run candidates for several local offices in these parishes.

Staff workers of CORE will

function in 16 northern Florida counties as well as in North Carolina and in Fayette County, Tenn. Fifteen to 20 students will be sent to North Carolina to reinforce the local staff members.

The Student Nonviolent Committee will step up voter registration drives in Pine Bluff and Little Rock, Ark.; Selma, Ala.; Albany and Americus, Ga.; Raleigh, N.C., and possibly Danville, Va.

The civil rights organizations said preliminary estimates indicated that the Mississippi project would draw strong contingents from Stanford, the San Francisco Bay area, Colorado, the Middle West, with Antioch College in Ohio in the vanguard, and the Middle Atlantic and Northeastern states.

They said they believed many New York area students enrolled in colleges and universities outside the metropolitan area would furnish substantial contingents. Except for Queens College, New York City institutions have so far supplied relatively few students for the project.

The Columbia College Citizenship Council, an official extracurricular activity, is sponsoring tutorial courses in 26 cities, of which eight are in the South.

Some 150 to 200 students are expected to participate in the tutorial program, designated as the Student Educational Exchange Round Table.

Students from other colleges and universities will also teach in Negro schools and colleges this summer. The Ivy League schools may supply a substantial number of teachers.

Commenting on student participation in the Mississippi project's Freedom Schools, Jonathan Stein, a Columbia College senior, the campus coordinator, said: "I think college students have a debt which they owe to society, and I think this is one way that college students can make a contribution for the four years of education they have had."

Asked why the project had not been planned for Harlem, Mr. Stein replied, "The need may be greater in Mississippi, and at least there is a possibility of something getting done in Harlem, while in Mississippi's educational system very few changes are going to be made

in the near future by the Federal Government."

Five Columbia students will be part of a group of 45 law students who will be sent to the South by the Civil Rights Research Council to act as clerks for lawyers handling civil rights cases. The Mississippi project, with at least 1,000 students, is expected to place heavy demands upon lawyers.

Four Columbia students will join 26 from other colleges to work in the Fayette County voter registration drive. The Fayette County drive includes running a Negro candidate for assessor and a white for sheriff.

The recruitment drive for the Mississippi project was originated by the Student Nonviolent Committee at Yale. At Bryn Mawr College, about 10 girls were said to have expressed interest in the project.

Several men from Haverford College have signified their intention to go South this summer. Swarthmore and University of Pennsylvania students are again expected to be in the forefront of the civil rights struggle this summer, but there was no information available on the numbers who have enlisted.

About 25 girls at Mount Holyoke have signed up for action in the South and North. Approximately 15 University of Massachusetts students have forwarded applications for the Mississippi project.

Active recruitment is under way at Amherst, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Boston University and Springfield College for the tutorial programs at St. Augustine, Fla., and Norfolk, Va. A number of Smith women have sent in applications for the Mississippi project, despite warnings of danger.

THE STUDENT VOICE

VOL. 5 NO. 8

The Student Voice, Inc. 8 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Ga.

MARCH 3, 1964

MAYHEM IN MISS.

NATCHEZ, Miss. - Sheriff James Anders of Natchez said this week his office has "uncovered nothing" in his investigation into the murder of an elderly Negro by five hooded members of the Ku Klux Klan, in other hearings, two shootings and the arrests of two SNCC workers were reported in the area.

Reluctant Judge Releases Caed

ATLANTA, GA. - An 18-year-old girl from Connecticut College for Women, convicted in a racial case and given the maximum sentence by a county judge, was freed Feb. 22 under a \$15,000 property bond.

The girl, Marden R. Walker of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, was sentenced to 12 months in the common jail and six months at hard labor. She was also fined \$1,000.

She was the third white person convicted for participating in



Marden Walker

demonstration by the Judge Durwood T. Pye, who has a history of pro-segregation activity.

He was appointed to the bench in 1955 by segregationist ex-Governor Marvin Griffin. Before his appointment, he was an assistant county attorney and secretary of the Georgia Education Commission, a group created to combat segregation in Georgia's schools.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Archie Curtis, 60, an undertaker, said he and his attendant Willie Jackson, were whipped on the night of Feb. 15.

In Atlanta, SNCC asked Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to investigate "reports of a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan and terror tactics aimed at Negroes in Mississippi."

Clifford Walker, 34, was found shotgunned to death in his car eight miles from Woodville in Wilkes County March 1.

Walker was employed at the International Paper Company. Bob Moses, program director for the Council of Federated Organizations, said two other Negroes, Albert Whitney and James Winston were whipped by whites during early February.

"Negroes with decent jobs are being terrorized," Moses said. "There have been 180 cross burnings, five killings, several shootings and at least three whippings since the Ku Klux Klan reorganized shortly after President Kennedy was killed," Moses said.

Moses said three Negroes with bullet holes at their bodies were "suffled into a car in Wilkes County with the motor running."

The sheriff of the county attributed their deaths to carbon monoxide poisoning, Moses said.

The two vote workers arrested Feb. 29 were released the next day when they posted \$100 property bonds each. George Green was originally charged with auto theft and speeding, but the theft charges were dropped. McArthur Cotton was held on vagrancy charges.

Green said a 14-year-old girl, Leona Stilla, was shot at Feb. 28 by three teen-aged whites while she was walking along a Natchez street. She was not

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4



Princess Anne firemen tore hoses on Maryland State College students to halt demonstrations.

In Maryland

DOGS, FIRE HOSES QUELL PROTESTS

PRINCESS ANNE, MD. - Anti-segregation protests, halted by a weekend moratorium called by student leaders after police used dogs, fire hoses and billy sticks to disperse demonstrations, may resume this week.

Fifty-seven Maryland State College students were in the college infirmary as a result of injuries sustained from police treatment, according to SNCC worker Reginald Robinson.

"At least 14" students suffered from police dog bites, Dr. Neville Barrow, college physician stated. Others were injured from blows by billy sticks, Robinson said.

Demonstrations were called by the Student Appeal for Equality (SAPE), affiliated with SNCC for more than a year. Twenty-year-old SAPE head, John Wilson was arrested Feb. 26 along with more than 20 other students, for

demonstrating against segregated restaurants.

SNCC Chairman John Lewis and Cambridge SNCC leader Mrs. Gloria Richardson, asked into Princess Anne by SAPE, reported no violence from the white community here toward demonstrators. "It's from the state police," Lewis said.

Chicago comedian Dick Gregory addressed a mass rally here Feb. 27 urging students to seek a "completely opened city."

Maryland State students, numbering 600, make up a sizeable portion of this town's 1,500 population.

One student, Marlon Brown, 20, who was injured by a police billy club here in a Feb. 22 demonstration, required surgery as a result of a blood clot which developed after being struck on

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Gregory, Hansen Sentenced, Fined

PINE BLUFF, ARK. - Negro comedian Dick Gregory and SNCC worker William Hansen were sentenced Feb. 25 to six months in jail and fined \$500 for a Feb. 17 sit-in demonstration at a segregated truck stop. In addition, Gregory was fined \$50 and costs when he appeared in court one-half hour late. Hansen posted \$2500 appeal bonds. Their arrests began a series of anti-segregation protests here that have resulted in the court-ordered closing of the eating place, Ray's Barbecue and in the arrest of more than 50 demonstrators.

Gregory described the jail as "somebody's torture chamber" after his release last weekend. On Feb. 18, 15 people were jailed and crowds of whites - some identified by newsmen as "professional segregationists" - began to gather outside the eating place. SNCC worker James Jones was "roughed up" by a state trooper.

On Feb. 19, 30 others were arrested. Reverend Benjamin Grimes, chairman of the Pine Bluff Movement, was shot at during a protest by the owner of Ray's Barbecue.

Hansen said after his trial that the Pine Bluff Movement would press the city to adopt a public accommodations law. He said the group would continue anti-segregation protests.

The Pine Bluff Movement began demonstrations on Feb. 1, 1962.

The owner of the eating place under fire has obtained an injunction against SNCC, Hansen, Gregory the Pine Bluff Movement and several local workers.

ALBANY LEADER RECEIVES 3 YEARS

MACON, GA. - Federal Judge W.A. Bente sentenced Mrs. Elsie Jackson, recording secretary of the Albany Movement, to three years on probation on Feb. 28. Mrs. Jackson, with five other civil rights leaders from Albany, was indicted and tried on perjury charges.

They were accused of falsely telling a grand jury they could not remember being present or were not present at a meeting where a boycott of a white merchant was discussed.

Her conviction has been appealed.



CANTON NEGRO CITIZENS face Mississippi law officers as they attempt to enter the courthouse to try to register on Freedom Day.

Miss. Freedom Days Spur Registration

HATTIESBURG, MISS. - Over 500 Negroes have tried to register to vote in Forrest County in the month following a Jan. 22 "Freedom Day."

On Feb. 22, the one-month anniversary of the first Freedom Day here, over 200 Negroes stood in line to take Mississippi's registration test, a prerequisite to voting here.

"The campaign thus far has been a success," according to John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, who was here for the Jan. 22 Freedom Day, said civil rights groups "won the right to organize and run a voting campaign in Hattiesburg through the Freedom Day technique."

The Freedom Day drive has been highlighted by the presence of more than 100 ministers and rabbis from the United Presbyterian Commission on Religion and Race, the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, and the Rabbinical Association of America. Their participation in the vote drive is sponsored by the National Council of Churches, in cooperation with the cooperation with the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), a state-wide coalition of local and national civil rights groups.

The vote drive has not been without its setbacks, however,

CANTON, MISS. - A 10 p.m. civil curfew has been set by the city council here after more than 400 Negroes tried to register to vote in two days.

On Feb. 28, only four Negroes were allowed inside the Madison County Courthouse.

Workers for the Council of Federated Organizations, CORE and SNCC said over 400 Negroes stood in line outside both days waiting for a chance to register.

Registrar L.P. Campbell remained inside, while policemen from Canton, Jackson, Yazoo City and Neshoba County guarded the Negroes outside.

Local citizens, deputized especially for Freedom Day, Feb. 28, were transported to Canton via school bus, Volkswagens, and pick-up trucks.

A number of vote workers, including nine ministers, were arrested. The first to be jailed was SNCC worker Robert Moses, COFO program director for the state.

Also jailed was Lawrence Guyot, arrested for "contributing to the delinquency of a minor" and Peter Stoner, jailed when he tried to visit Guyot in the jail. Guyot, a SNCC worker, heads the COFO Fifth Congressional District vote drive.

CAMBRIDGE NEGROES RESUME PROTESTS

CAMBRIDGE, MD. - Demonstrations have resumed in this Eastern Shore community as 18 persons were arrested here Feb. 23 for picketing.

All demonstrators on picket lines in front of the Welfare Board and State Unemployment Security Commission offices were taken into "protective custody" by the Maryland National Guard. Troops were sent into Cambridge by Maryland Governor J. Millard Tawes in July 1963 after whites began attacking demonstrators and violence broke out.

According to Mrs. Gloria Richardson, head of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee (CNAC) and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Executive Committee, the "economic situation" in Cambridge is to be the chief target of demonstrations.

"In the second ward which is the Negro ghetto, two-thirds of all families have incomes of less than \$3,000, and over 60% of the city's unemployed are concentrated in that area," Mrs. Richardson said. "More than 60% of the houses in that ward have no hot water."

"Twenty-nine percent of the Negro work force is chronically unemployed in Cambridge and more than one-third who do hold jobs work less than 30 weeks of each year. With few exceptions, Negroes in only the lowest paying jobs," Mrs. Richardson stated.

CNAC's demonstrations aim for an overall economic development plan in which Negroes are represented in policy making decisions on any planning commission, according to Mrs. Richardson. CNAC also demands that if no qualified Negroes are available for an "industrial complex" now being developed, "then Negroes must be trained for forthcoming jobs."

SNCC field secretary Reginald Robinson - active in Cambridge last summer - and Mrs. Richardson have stated that demonstrations "will continue as long as the white power structure of this city shows no willingness to correct the intolerable conditions of Cambridge Negroes."

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MISS. SUMMER PROJECT SET

JACKSON, Miss. - Plans for a summer Peace Corps-type operation for Mississippi have been announced by SNCC officials.

"Scores of students, teachers, technicians, nurses, artists, and legal advisors will be recruited to come to Mississippi to staff a wide range of programs according to Bob Moses, director of SNCC's Mississippi project.

SNCC worker Moses, who serves as program director for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) - an alliance of civil rights groups working in this state - stated that this summer's project would "augment the voter registration campaign now underway throughout Mississippi."

The Mississippi Summer Project - under the auspices of COFO - will include freedom schools, community centers, research projects, and law student projects in addition to voter registration. A "pilot project" in white communities is also planned.

According to SNCC Chairman John Lewis, the struggle for freedom in Mississippi can only be won through concentrated action within the state and awareness throughout the nation of the need for federal intervention to insure the voting rights of Negroes.

Plans call for voter registration workers in "every rural county and important urban areas in the state," Moses said.

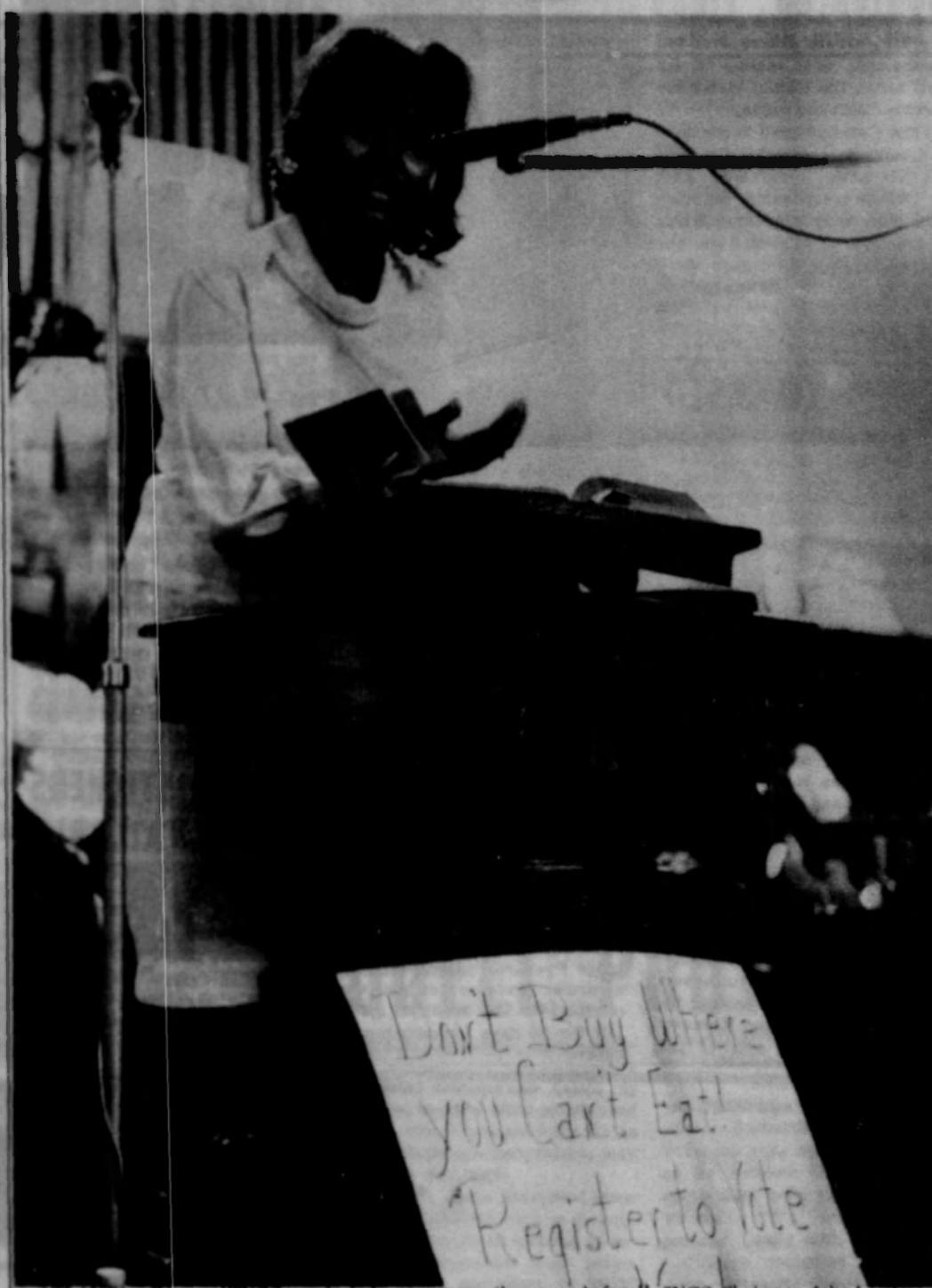
Daytime and resident "Freedom Schools" will provide remedial work for high school students and "advance adult literacy for the purpose of voting," according to plans.

Community centers will "focus on political education and organization." Libraries, similar to the library in SNCC's Greenwood, Miss. office will develop throughout the state from national book drives.

"Skilled workers are needed to carry out a research project inquiring into Mississippi's oppressive political and economic system," Lewis stated. "SNCC hopes to launch a massive legal offensive against the official legal tyranny of the state," Lewis said.

Lewis and Moses claim the summer program will "attempt to involve students from all over the country." Students over 18 years who feel they are qualified may apply for Mississippi Summer Project, 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, Miss.

SUPPORT SNCC TODAY!



ATLANTA, GA. - "SNCC needs help now more than ever before," SNCC Chairman John Lewis said.

The SNCC Chairman asked "Freedom lovers everywhere" to make regular pledges to SNCC's direct action and voter registration programs. Lewis said the Atlanta-based anti-segregation organization needs funds "if we are to carry out existing programs and expand into new areas."

I pledge \$ _____ to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE
Contributors to SNCC receive a subscription to the Student Voice. Send to: SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314

N.S. SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS CONVICTION

BATON ROUGE, LA. - A SNCC worker, arrested here over two years ago, must serve a 60-day jail term, the United States Supreme Court has ruled.

The Court refused to overturn a Louisiana conviction for Dan T. Moore, arrested Feb. 1, 1962 on trespassing, vagrancy and disorderly conduct charges.

Charges of criminal anarchy placed against him then were later dropped, and he was released - after 99 days in jail - on a \$7,000 appeal bond.

COED RELEASED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Shortly after his appointment as treasurer a \$25,000 fine on the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, because of the group's refusal to comply with a request for its financial records from the Georgia Revenue Department. In July 1963 he instructed a Fulton County grand jury that the state's anti-trespass law - used to arrest anti-segregation demonstrators as eating places in the state - was being "flouted, defied and violated."

He ordered, and obtained, injunctions against 101 persons arrested in racial demonstrations here dating back to 1961.

During the summer, he tried two of these cases both involving white persons. Both were given maximum sentences, and one defendant, the Reverend Ashton Jones, is still in jail.



GREENWOOD, MISS. - Librarian Barbara Johnson inspects new books in a section of the library set up in the SNCC office in Greenwood, Miss.

"Establishing libraries and community centers is an important part of our program," SNCC worker Dick Frey said. Frey said there are approximately 30,000 volumes in Greenwood now. Most will be shipped to other libraries throughout the state. The Greenwood library, according to Frey, offers "thousands of reference books, school texts, books and periodicals about politics and civil rights, an excellent selection of modern fiction, and a wide variety of children's books. Greenwood is serving as a receiving point for books which SNCC intends to spread over Mississippi in the form of small libraries in all the Congressional Districts of the state," he said.

Freedom Libraries are already operating in Columbus, Canton and Meridian.

The other, Thomas Taylor Tolg, a white (hilo youth who worked for SNCC, was released under a \$5,000 appeal bond. Judge Pye has refused to accept \$5,000 he cash to free Reverend James, who has been behind bars since Aug. 28, 1963.

During Miss Walker's trial, Judge Pye ordered one witness, a former professor of hers who testified in her behalf, to go to jail for 20 days for contempt of court.

Natchez

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Injured.

He said Lee Moon, a cabdriver was beaten in Natchez Feb. 18, and a Negro was beaten in Amite County by white men. He said at one spot in nearby Franklin County, whites have drawn a line in the road and forbidden Negroes to cross it.

"Amite, Wilkerson and Adams Counties are involved in a reign of terror," Moses said. A Negro man who had witnessed the 1961 slaying of another Negro was killed in Amite County Feb. 1.

Moses said that over 180 crosses had been burned in southeast Louisiana and southwest Mississippi before Christmas. He said vote workers in Louisiana said the cars of the people who set crosses on fire there had Mississippi license plates.

"The civil rights bill doesn't begin to touch the problem of organized racial terror," Moses said.

Moses said the NAACP, SCLC, CORE and SNCC were "issuing a call for 1,000 students, ministers and educators to participate in a 'Mississippi Freedom Summer' program. (see summer project story)

"Does the country have the courage to confront Mississippi?" Moses asked.

PRINCESS ANNE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

the head, Robinson reported.

According to Robinson, reports that a student threw acid at a policeman are "incorrect." One student who arrived at the demonstration with a bucket of lye "persuaded to leave it in the street" by Robinson. "Later a policeman walked into it," he said.

"Innocent Negro bystanders were drawn into the demonstrations when police turned the fire hoses on Negroes standing on the sidewalk," Robinson stated.

Negro Women To Run In Congressional Primary

SELMA, ALA. - A Negro woman has qualified for the United States House of Representatives seat held by Congressman Kenneth Roberts.

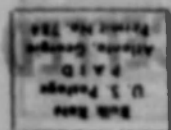
Mrs. A. P. Boyington, Selma civic leader, qualified for the race Friday, Feb. 29.

She will face Roberts, who has been in Congress since 1950, in the May 19 primary.

BUMPER STICKERS NOW AVAILABLE

ONE MAN X ONE VOTE

BUMPER STICKERS READING "One Man - One Vote" are available for \$1.00 from SNCC 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta, Georgia.



Atlanta 14, Georgia
6 Raymond Street, N.W.

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE 34

Civil Rights - n.a.g.
Brandeis University
Caspe William D.

April 22, 1964

Mr. Harold J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Ave., N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

Thank you for your letter of November 4th, regarding the projected role of the Teamsters Union in the "Fast for Freedom" project. Since that date the fast has met with great success. On February 26th, over forty colleges and universities throughout the country participated in our program yielding to date over nine thousand dollars. This represents the combined efforts of over thirty thousand college students.

We have also made contact with Mr. Norman S. Rabb, owner of the "Stop and Shop" food chain. He has agreed to sell us the needed food for two percent above the cost price. Upon receiving our funds he will compute the net tonnage and cubic feet of food involved. His only storage center is located at 100 Meadow Road in Readville Mass. We were thus unable to locate a distribution point in the South as you suggested in your letter.

We have also made arrangements with Mr. David Dennis, Director of the Council of Federated Organizations at 1072 Lynch Street in Jackson Mississippi, for the distribution of the food. This organization was established to coordinate all the operations of SNCC, CORE, and the N.A.A.C.P. in Mississippi. The food will therefore be initially sent to Jackson from where it will be directed in the required amounts to the SNCC offices in Greenwood (c/o James Jones, 708 Ave. N), Ruleville (Fannie Lou Hamer, c/o I. Johnson, 820 Quiver Street), Vicksburg (Warren County Improvement League, King Solomon Baptist Church Hall, Farmer Street), Cleveland (Anzie Moore, 614 Christian Street) and Hattiesburg (Lawrence Guyot, 504 Mobile Street) and to the CORE office in Canton.

We plan to buy the food in early May. This summarizes our efforts thus far. We hope that our difficulty in finding a more suitable buyer will not prevent your continued cooperation in our drive. I would again like to thank you for your efforts in our regard, and I am hoping to hear from you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

William Caspe

William Caspe
Chairman, Brandeis Northern
Student Movement

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Civil Rights - N.A.A.
X Brandeis University
X Caspe, William B.

November 4, 1963

Mr. William B. Caspe
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Mass.

Dear Mr. Caspe:

Thank you for your letter of October 13th, regarding your program of distributing food to Negroes in the South. This program is made possible through the cooperation of our various Joint Councils in different parts of the country. If you will kindly advise me where the food is available for transportation to the South, we will be happy to endeavor to arrange for one of our Joint Councils to finance the movement of this food.

In the light of your national effort, it would seem to me much more economical if this food was purchased somewhere in the South at a point near the city where you intend to distribute it and thus thousands of dollars in transportation costs would be saved. Every time one of our organizations assumes the cost of transporting this food into the South, monies from the treasuries of our Joint Councils must be appropriated to pay for this transportation. Under the provisions of Taft-Hartley, Section 302, no union or its representatives can receive any money or thing of value from an employer. Thus, the need for our expending funds in each of these situations.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant
to the General President

HJG/mc

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights - N.A.C.

X Brandeis University

X Caspe, William B.

WILLIAM B. CASPE
BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 24, MASS.

October 13, 1963

Mr. Steinberg
c/o International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Steinberg:

Last spring the Teamsters Union aided a number of colleges and universities, including Brandeis, in distributing food to Negroes in the South. Under your auspices preserved food which was made available by students abstaining from a meal was transported to the offices of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Greenwood, Mississippi. There, the food was distributed to unemployed Negroes who were not receiving their deserved share of state and federal aid. Because of your assistance and the cooperation of University officials the program was a success.

This year the Northern Student Movement at Brandeis is coordinating the "Food for Freedom" program on a national basis. On February 27, 1964 students at 75 colleges across the country will abstain from a meal for which they have already paid. With this money the schools will purchase staples which are still badly needed by Negroes in the South. We would greatly appreciate your continued generosity in the transportation of this food from the various universities to our distribution agencies in Alabama and Mississippi.

We thank you for your cooperation in the past and would appreciate hearing from you in the near future.

Yours truly,

William B. Caspe

William B. Caspe
Northern Student Movement

cc: Dean Bean
Bruce Flegler

YOU TOO CAN HELP



Ten ton shipment of food from Boston arrives in Ruleville on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, 1964.

To sustain an average sharecropper's family for a month, it takes:

- 4 lbs. of lard
- 2 sacks of flour
- 3 cans of meat
- 3 boxes of milk
- 15 lbs. of meal

SEND FOOD FOR FREEDOM

TO CHANGE THESE CONDITIONS
SUPPORT THE MISSISSIPPI
SUMMER PROJECT NOW.



Negroes registering to vote in Greenwood, Miss.

S N C C

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was founded at a conference of student sit-in leaders on Easter weekend in Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1960. It began as a small group of students who worked in the movement while still in college. Since that time hundreds of students and recent graduates have worked full-time for a summer or for a year or two taking the freedom movement to the millions of oppressed Negroes of the South.

For further information contact -

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Boywood St., N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688 - 0331



HUNGER

THEIR DAILY BURDEN

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights - No. 6

LIFE ON THE DELTA

Greenville, Mississippi

Just this afternoon, I had finished a bowl of stew when a silent hand reached over from behind me and took a discarded neckbone from the plate under my bowl. A voice mumbled some words of apology. Five seconds later, the hand was back again, groping for the potatoes I had left in my bowl. I never saw the face; I didn't look. It was a man's hand, dark, dry and wind-cracked from picking and chopping cotton. Lafayette and I got up and walked out. What can you do when a man has to pick up a left-over potato from a bowl of stew?

Bob Moses, SNCC Mississippi Project Director

Ruleville, Mississippi

Ever since we began our voter-registration drive here in Ruleville, the white folks have been making it real tough for the Negro workers. The other day, I was talking to Leonard Davis who was just fired from the city sanitation department. The mayor of Ruleville, Charles M. Dorrough, told Leonard, "We're going to let you go. Your wife's been attending that voter-registration school." Leonard tried to explain that he hadn't been attending the school but the mayor said that didn't make any difference. When Leonard told him he was going to find another job the mayor replied, "Well it's going to be a little difficult for you to find a job here in Ruleville."

The same thing happened to Fred Hicks who used to drive field workers out to the plantations. The bus owner told Hicks that he had been fired because his mother tried to register. The owner said, "We gonna see how tight we can make it — gonna make it just as tight as we can make it. Gonna be rougher than you think it is." Leonard could have his job back, the owner said, if his mother withdrew her name from the vote list.

Charles Cobb, SNCC Field Secretary

Greenwood, Mississippi

I saw a ten-year-old kid on his way to school pick up a piece of bread out of a garbage can and start eating it. I stopped him to make him throw it away and he started crying because he was so hungry. He asked me for a nickel to buy some milk at school but I didn't have a cent. The need for food is very bad and it's like this all over LeFlore County. Last year, just before Thanksgiving, county officials took 22,000 people off the relief rolls because of voter registration activities, and they have no way to earn money until the end of May.

Sam Block, SNCC Field Secretary



MISSISSIPPI — THE BARREN STATE

Since the Civil War the main Mississippi cotton-producing center has been the Delta — a flat stretch of fertile land running from Vicksburg north to Memphis. Here the plantation system has remained almost intact. Today Negroes are sharecroppers instead of slaves, but their lives are much the same.

By agreement with the plantation owner the sharecropper raises a crop of cotton and splits it 50-50 with the owner. The costs, however, are paid entirely by the sharecropper in return for use of the land. The cropper's cottage is turned over to the owner who sells it and handles all finances. This makes the cropper subject to all kinds of financial chicanery. Several sharecroppers and day laborers have reported that they have had to pay out social security even though they had no social security number. Mrs. Johanna of Ruleville reported that even her ten-year-old son has had social security taken from him.

Mrs. Robinson, who sharecropped on a plantation near Ruleville, picked 20 bales of cotton this past season, yet she cleared only three dollars. There are approximately 550 pounds in a bale of cotton and the current selling price is 30 to 34 cents per pound. Before deductions, Mrs. Robinson should have made \$3,300 to \$3,740. Sharecroppers generally clear \$250 to \$160 a year.

In addition to this exploitation is the growing threat of automation. The standard cotton-picking machine displaces from 30 to 40 laborers who are then given \$20 to start a new life for their families. This year more cotton was picked by machine than by hand.

The cotton-picking season runs from August through to December. After this there is little or no work for men until the next season. The only Negroes able to work after December are women who earn about \$19 for seven days work as cooks or maids. Often large families, numbering as many as 15, must live on a maid's wages.

In the past, plantation owners have helped to tide their croppers over to the next season with food, clothes and medical supplies. The cost was then deducted from the earnings of the following year. In this way plantation owners have been able to keep Negroes dependent. Debts were often incurred which kept the cropper in obligation to the planter for several years.

Once Negroes started voter registration activities, the paternalistic system which held them in bound was threatened. In reprisal, planters now often withhold winter subsistence from sharecroppers when a vote drive begins.

The survival of many Delta families now depends on commodities — the surplus government funds given out to persons on welfare. But since vote activities have increased, even this last means of survival has been taken from the laborers. In Ruleville, commodities have been denied to many people through enforced use of a registration card which requires the signature of a "responsible person", most likely, a white plantation owner.

We of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee are dedicated to give the Mississippi Negro freedom from hunger until the day he has secured his full and complete democratic freedom. We can do this only with your help.

YOU TOO CAN HELP



Too too shipment of food from Boston arrives in Ruleville on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, 1964.

To sustain an average sharecropper's family for a month, it takes:

- 4 lbs. of lard
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- 3 boxes of milk
- 15 lbs. of molasses

SEND FOOD FOR FREEDOM

TO CHANGE THESE CONDITIONS
SUPPORT THE MISSISSIPPI
SUMMER PROJECT NOW.



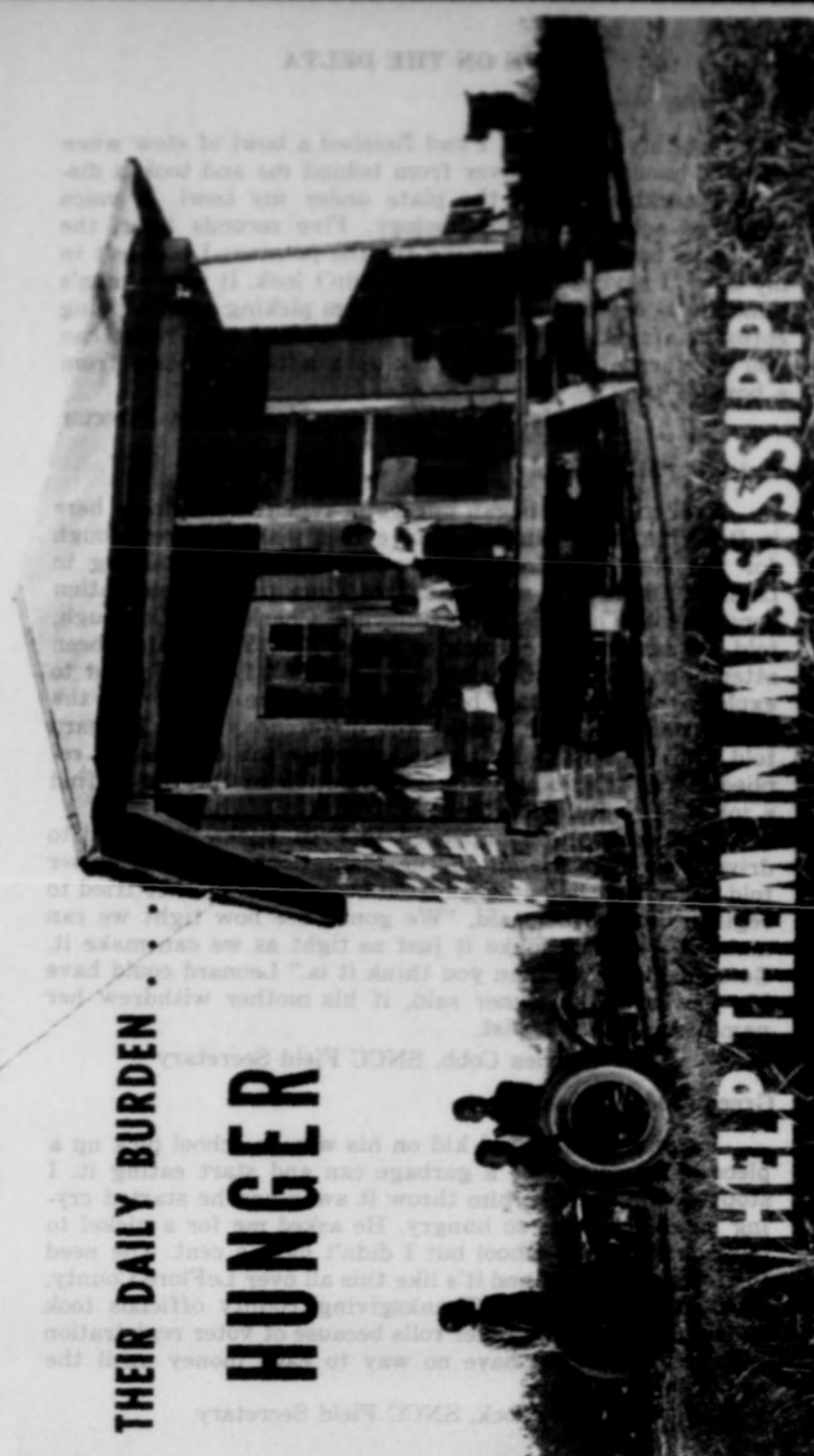
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SNCC

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For further information contact -

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond St., N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688 - 0337



THEIR DAILY BURDEN

HUNGER

HELP THEM IN MISSISSIPPI

LIFE ON THE DELTA

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Sam Block, SNCC Field Secretary



MISSISSIPPI — THE BARREN STATE

Since the Civil War the main Mississippi cotton-producing center has been the Delta — a flat stretch of fertile land running from Vicksburg north to Memphis. Here the plantation system has remained almost intact. Today Negroes are sharecroppers instead of slaves, but their lives are much the same.

By agreement with the plantation owner the sharecropper raises a crop of cotton and splits it 50-50 with the owner. The costs, however, are paid entirely by the sharecropper in return for use of the land. The cropper's cotton is turned over to the owner who sells it and handles all the finances. This makes the cropper subject to all kinds of financial chicanery. Several sharecroppers and day laborers have reported that they have had to pay out social security even though they had no social security number. Mrs. Johnson of Ruleville reported that even her ten-year-old son has had social security taken from him.

Mr. Robinson, who sharecropped in a plantation near Ruleville, picked 20 bales of cotton this past season, yet he cleared only three dollars. There are approximately 560 pounds in a bale of cotton and the current selling price is 30 to 34 cents per pound. Before deductions, Mrs. Robinson should have made \$3,300 to \$3,740. Sharecroppers generally clear \$250 to \$150 a year.

In addition to this exploitation is the growing threat of automation. The standard cotton-picking machine displaces from 30 to 40 laborers who are then given \$20 to start a new life for their families. This year more cotton was picked by machine than by hand.

The cotton-picking season runs from August through to December. After this time is little or no work for men until the next season. The only Negroes able to work after December are women who earn about \$19 for seven days work as cooks or maids. Often large families, numbering as many as 16, must live on a meager wage.

In the past, plantation owners have helped to tide their croppers over to the next season with food, clothes and medical supplies. The cost was then deducted from the earnings of the following year. In this way plantation owners have been able to keep Negroes dependent. Debts were often incurred which kept the cropper in obligation to the planter for several years.

Once Negroes started voter registration activities, the paternalistic system which held them in bond was threatened. In regional, planters now often withhold winter subsistence from sharecroppers when a vote drive begins.

The survival of many Delta families now depends on commodities — the surplus government foods given out to persons on welfare. But since vote activities have increased, even this last means of survival has been taken from the laborers. In Ruleville, commodities have been denied to many people through enforced use of a registration card which requires the signature of a "responsible person", most likely, a white plantation owner.

We of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee are dedicated to give the Mississippi Negro freedom from hunger until the day he has secured his full and complete democratic freedom. We can do this only with your help.

1941/2/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/100



ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Civil Rights - neg

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

National Headquarters: 6 Raymond Street, N.W. • Atlanta 14, Georgia • Area Code 404 -- 688-0331

Tel. 387-7445

3418 Elsvonh Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010

April 2, 1964

Mr. H. J. Gibbons
Vice President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
22 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Brother Gibbons:

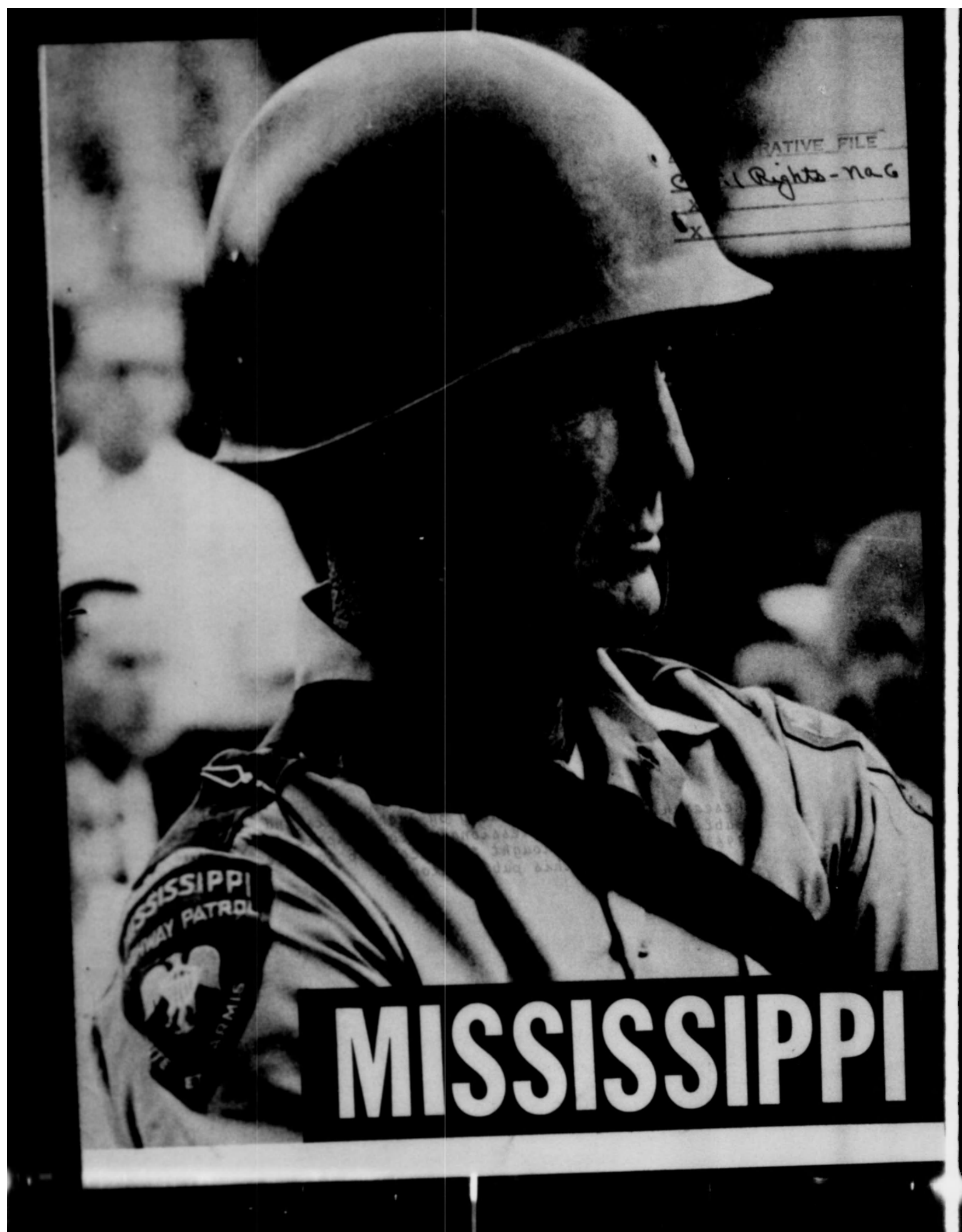
Enclosed are the pictures of the supplies being unloaded in Mississippi.

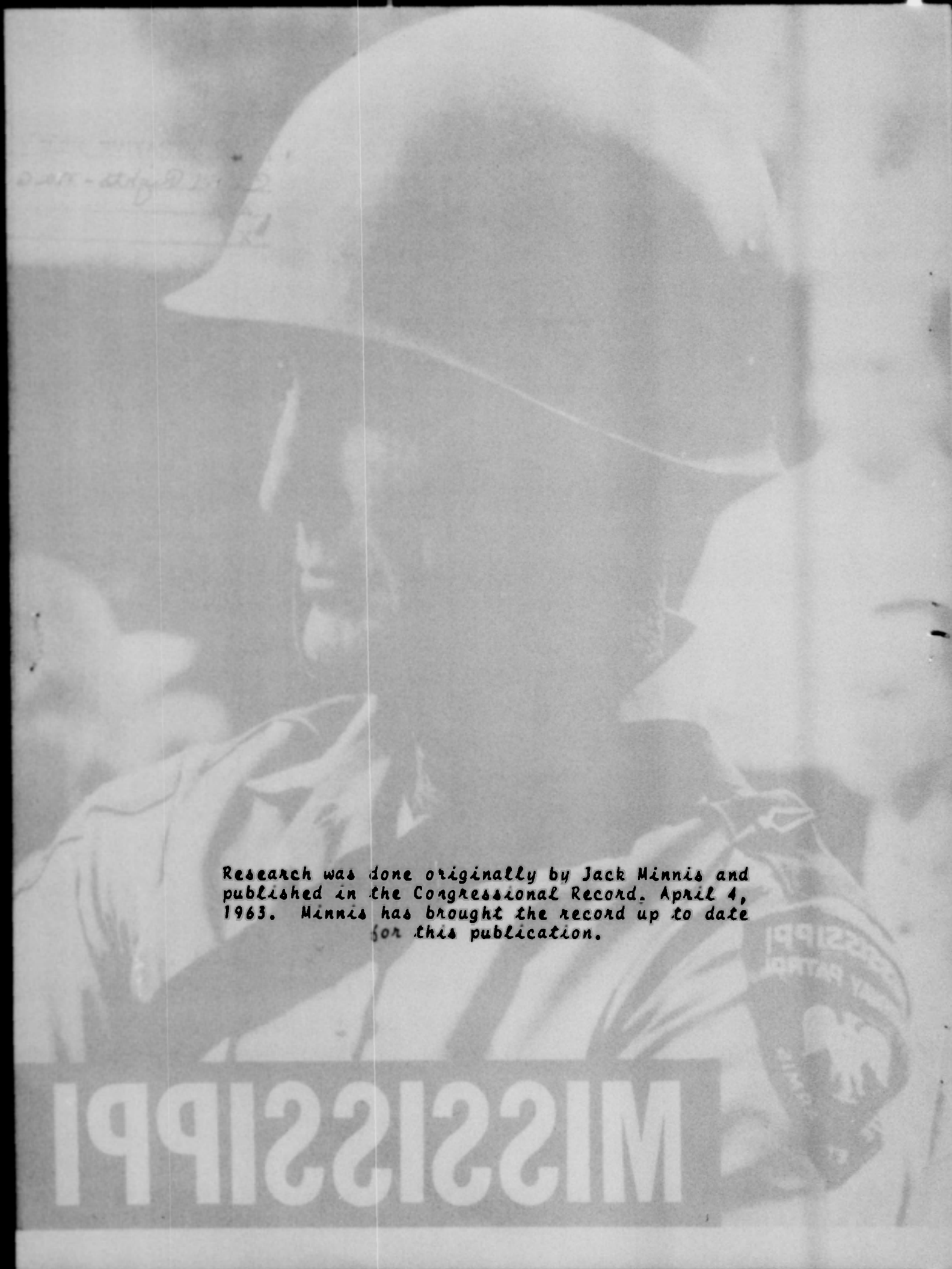
Again, please accept our thanks for making this possible. Do not
hesitate to call on us should a situation in which we can be of
service to you arise.

Yours for Freedom,

Mike Thelwell
Mike Thelwell

"One Man, One Vote"





Research was done originally by Jack Minnis and published in the Congressional Record, April 4, 1963. Minnis has brought the record up to date for this publication.

MISSISSIPPI

*A Chronology of
Violence and Intimidation
in Mississippi Since 1961*

Negro citizens attempt to cast ballots in Greenwood, August 1961. Note
defeated policeman photographing each of them as they enter the court-
house. The photographs can later be used to intimidate them, and per-
haps to force them from their jobs or homes because they tried to vote.



Negro citizens attempt to cast ballots in Greenwood, August 1963. Note helmeted policeman photographing each of them as they enter the courthouse. The photographs can later be used to intimidate them, and perhaps to force them from their jobs or homes because they tried to vote.

1961

January 1, Greenville, Washington County: Two young white men rode a motorbike through a residential area and, according to the local police chief, fired a volley of shots into a group of Negroes. George Mayfield, 18, was seriously wounded in both legs, Percy Lee Simmons, 19, was shot in the right leg.

March 30, Jackson, Hinds County: Club-swinging police and 2 police dogs chased more than 100 Negroes from a courthouse where 9 Negro students were convicted for staging a sit-in demonstration. Several were struck by the clubs and at least one person was bitten by the dogs.

May 7, Jackson, Hinds County: Several white youths, riding in an open convertible, lassoed 9-year-old Negro Gloria Laverne Floyd with a wire and dragged her along the street. The girl suffered a deep gash in her head that required three stitches, cheek bruises, a laceration of her right shoulder, and burn marks on her neck. Police made arrests.

August 15, Amite County: Robert Moses, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee—SNCC—registration worker, and three Negroes who had tried unsuccessfully to register in Liberty, were driving toward McComb when a county officer stopped them. He asked if Moses was the man "who's been trying to register our niggers." All were taken to court and Moses was arrested for "impeding an officer in the discharge of his duties," fined \$50 and spent 2 days in jail.

August 22, Amite County: Robert Moses went to Liberty with three Negroes, who made an unsuccessful attempt to register. A block from the courthouse, Moses was attacked and beaten by Billy Jack Caston, the sheriff's first cousin. Eight stitches were required to close a wound in Moses' head. Caston was acquitted of assault charges by an all-white jury before a justice of the peace.

August 26, McComb, Pike County: Hollis Watkins, 20, and Elmer Hayes, 20, SNCC workers, were arrested while staging a sit-in at the F. W. Woolworth store and charged with breach of the peace. They spent 36 days in jail.

August 27 and 29, McComb, Pike County: Five Negro students from a local high school were convicted of breach of the peace following a sit-in at a variety store and bus terminal. They were sen-

tenced to a \$400 fine each and 8 months in jail. One of these students, a girl of 15, was turned over to juvenile authorities, released, subsequently rearrested, and sentenced to 12 months in a State school for delinquents.

August 29, McComb, Pike County: Two Negro leaders were arrested in McComb as an aftermath of the sit-in protest march on city hall, charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. They were Curtis C. Bryant, of McComb, an official of the NAACP, and Cordelle Reagan, of SNCC. Each arrest was made on an affidavit signed by Police Chief George Guy, who said he had information that the two "were behind some of this racial trouble."

August 30, McComb, Pike County: SNCC Workers Brenda Travis, 16, Robert Talbert, 19, and Isaac Lewis, 20, staged a sit-in in the McComb terminal of the Greyhound buslines. They were arrested on charges of breach of the peace and failure to obey a policeman's order to move on. They spent 30 days in jail.

September 5, Liberty, Amite County: Travis Britt, SNCC registration worker, was attacked and beaten by whites on the courthouse lawn. Britt was accompanied at the time by Robert Moses. Britt said one man hit him more than 20 times. The attackers drove away in a truck.

September 7, Tylertown, Walthall County: John Hardy, SNCC registration worker, took two Negroes to the county courthouse to register. The registrar told them he "wasn't registering voters" that day. When the three turned to leave, Registrar John Q. Wood took a pistol from his desk and struck Hardy over the head from behind. Hardy was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace.

September 13, Jackson, Hinds County: 15 Episcopal ministers—among them three Negroes—were arrested for asking to be served at the lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal. They were charged with inviting a breach of the peace. They were found not guilty of the charge on May 21, 1962, by County Judge Russell Moore.

September 25, Liberty, Amite County: Herbert Lee, a Negro who had been active in voter registration, was shot and killed by white State representative E. H. Hurst in downtown Liberty. No prosecution was undertaken, the authorities explaining that the representative had shot in

self-defense.

October 4, McComb, Pike County: The five students who were arrested as a result of the August 29 sit-in in McComb returned to school, but were refused admittance. At that, 116 students walked out and paraded downtown to the city hall in protest. Police arrested the entire crowd, but later released all but 19, all of whom were 18 years old or older. They were charged with breach of the peace and contributing to the delinquency of minors and allowed to go free on bail totaling \$3,700. At the trial on October 31, Judge Brumfield, finding the students guilty, and sentencing each to a \$500 fine and 6 months in jail, said:

Some of you are local residents, some of you are outsiders. Those of you who are local residents are like sheep being led to the slaughter. If you continue to follow the advice of outside agitators, you will be like sheep and be slaughtered.

October 5, McComb, Pike County: Charles Sherrod was arrested on the street, thrown into a police car, and charged with resisting arrest. Cordelle Reagan was also arrested and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Both were fieldworkers for SNCC.

October 11, McComb, Pike County: Paul Potter of Philadelphia, a vice president of the National Student Association, and Tom Hayden of Atlanta, both white, were dragged from their car and beaten as they drove alongside a group of Negroes making an antisegregation march. When the two slowed their car for a traffic light, a heavy-set white man opened the door and dragged the driver out and hit him several times. He then walked around to the other side of the car, opened the door and knocked the second man to the street. The incident occurred in the business section of the city.

October 13, McComb, Pike County: Police Officer B. F. Elmore shot and killed a Negro motorist. Police Chief George Guy said that Elmore said he had stopped Eli Brumfield at 4 a.m. for speeding. Brumfield allegedly jumped from his car with a pocket knife in his hand and attacked Elmore. A coroner's jury ruled Elmore fired in self-defense.

October 22, Jackson, Hinds County: Dion Diamond, a SNCC worker, was arrested for "running a stop sign" after being followed all day. In court the next day, the arresting officer told the judge:

"He is a Freedom Rider. Throw the book

at him."

Diamond was refused legal counsel and fined \$168.

November 9, McComb, Pike County:

Jerome Smith, 22, Congress of Racial Equality—CORE—field man, and four companions, Dorothy Smith, 18; Alice Thompson, 22; Thomas Valentine, 23; and George Raymond, 18, were attacked by a mob of 30 to 40 whites when they sought service at the lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal in McComb. Smith, who suffered head injuries when he was slugged with brass knuckles during the attack, said FBI agents were present at the time of the attack, but did "nothing but take notes" while the mob kicked and beat his companions. The victims were rescued from the mob by a Negro truck driver and Negro cab driver.

November 10, Jackson, Hinds County: Jessie Divena, 12-year-old, was arrested for refusing to move to the rear of a city bus. Judge Carl Guernsey released the girl to the custody of Rev. G. R. Horton, chaplain of Campbell College where she attended classes. Judge Guernsey continued the case until November 17:

With the understanding that the Reverend Mr. Horton and the child come back with a workable plan which would cause the child's mind to be concerned with education rather than social reformation.

November 18, McComb, Pike County: Persons unknown fired a shotgun blast into the bedroom of Dion Diamond and John Hardy at 702 Wall Street. Investigating officer Frank Williams found shotgun pellets embedded in the window frame.

December 1, McComb, Pike County: Four white men attacked three newsmen on the street, sending one crashing into a plate glass window of a store. The newsmen were Tom Uhrborck and Don Underwood, Life magazine, and Simmons Fentress, Time magazine.

December 2, McComb, Pike County: Police broke up an attempt by white attackers to drag three Freedom Riders from an automobile at the Greyhound bus terminal. Four men kicked at the locked car and beat upon the windows in an attempt to reach the young Negroes and their driver, Thomas Galtner, field secretary of CORE. The police, who were standing by when the riders arrived aboard a bus from Jackson, pulled the men away from the car, but made no arrests.



Jackson Police break up a demonstration, Feb. 3, 1964

December 26, Jackson, Hinds County: Rufford Johnson, Negro, was severely beaten by two law officers after being involved in a minor collision with a car driven by a white woman. Johnson underwent surgery for skull injuries.

1962

February 6, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Miss Beatie Turner, 19, a Negro, was walking with a young man down a Clarksdale street when Clarksdale police officers stopped them and accused Miss Turner of having been involved in a theft. Miss Turner said the officers took her to the jail, forced her to undress and to lie on her back. She said one of the policemen then beat her between the legs with his belt. A few minutes later, Miss Turner said, the other officer beat her across her naked breasts. Miss Turner filed Federal charges against the officers.

March 15, 1962, Shelby, Bolivar County: Aaron Henry, State president of the NAACP, was convicted in Justice of Peace court on charges of making per-verse advances on a white teenage hitch-hiker. Henry stated that the charges were a complete fabrication, and presented an alibi supported by sworn witnesses. The conviction has been appealed. When he later stated in a press conference that the prosecutor and the police chief, who figured in the trial, had conspired to frame him, Henry was sued by the two for defamation. A Mississippi white jury awarded the prosecutor \$25,000 and the police chief \$15,000.

April 12, 1962, Taylorsville, Smith County: Cpl. Roman Duckworth, Jr., U.S. Army, a Negro, was shot and killed by Policeman Bill Kelly, when, according to an NAACP news release, Duckworth "insisted on his right to sit where he chose on an interstate bus." Policeman Kelly claimed that Duckworth was drunk and started fighting. No charges were brought against Kelly. Duckworth was en route from Camp Ritchie, Md., to see his wife who was ill in a Laurel, Miss., hospital.

April 1962, Lucedale, George County: Mrs. Ernestine Denham Talbert, who lives in George County but teaches in Green County, was notified by the Green County School Board that her teaching contract would not be renewed. Mrs. Talbert had tried in January to register to vote but had been refused.

May 17, 1962, Rankin County: The Negro editor, of the Mississippi Free

Press, said he and a companion were beaten by Rankin County officers and a highway patrolman. Lawrence Hudson, Jr., of Jackson, said the beating occurred after he was stopped en route from Jackson to Forest to check on a rumor that a Negro man had been killed by a white man. He was jailed, refused permission to phone a lawyer, tried the next day on several charges and fined \$151.

June 21, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: A white lawyer from Jackson and four college students were jailed in Clarksdale for 20 hours without outside communication. One of the students was a Negro. William Higgs, the lawyer, and the students were jailed on a Sunday night by county officers and were released the following day, without charges being filed against them.

July 5, 1962, Jackson, Hinds County: Jesse Harris, 20, and Luvaghn Brown, 17, SNCC workers, charged that they were beaten and threatened with death while serving a 30-day sentence in the county jail for contempt of court. The young Negroes had refused to move from a court bench customarily occupied by whites while they were attending the trial of Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel. The young men said that, in the courthouse elevator, a deputy sheriff called Harris "a damned nigger" and beat him about the head with his fist. At the county farm, they were singled out as freedom riders and wore striped uniforms. Both were beaten by guards. Harris was beaten by a guard named Keith while other prisoners held him. Keith beat him across the back with a length of hose threatening:

Nigger, I'll kill you.

August 16, 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County: Samuel Block, 28, SNCC field secretary, said three white men accosted him in a parking lot and "started beating me with their fists." He said they threatened him and then beat him for about 5 minutes.

There is no use reporting it to local authorities—

He said.

August 17, 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County: SNCC workers Samuel Block, Luvaghn Brown, and Lawrence Guyot were forced to flee from the second story window of their voter registration office. They said armed white men invaded the premises intent upon doing them harm.

August 17, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Mayor Charles Durrough asked Mr. Lenard Davis, a Negro employed by the city, what he knew about the registration school being conducted at a Negro church. Mr. Davis replied that he did not know anything at all about the school, and did not attend any of the classes. The mayor then told him that he, the mayor, knew what kind of school they were having. The mayor said he knew it—presumably, civil rights for the Negro—was coming, and he was not going to allow it to be forced on them. The mayor said that anyone attending the school would be given a one-way ticket out of town, and if that would not do it, they would use whatever they had available. See entry below for September 3, 1962.

August 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County: Welton McSwine, Jr., 14-year-old Negro, was arrested by police after a white woman's house had been broken into. When police got the youth to the station an officer said:

All right, nigger, you know why you are here, and we want to know who broke into that white woman's house.

McSwine told them he knew nothing of the incident, saying that he spent all his time in the cottonfield, and suggesting that his mother could corroborate this. McSwine said officers then took him to a cell and beat him, first hitting him in the head with a blackjack, then one of the policemen beat him in the face with his fist while another hit him in the stomach with his club; then the officers made him lie naked on the floor on his side while they beat him with a whip. McSwine was released after intercession of his father's white employer.

August 21, 1962, Liberty, Amite County: Sam Wells and Tommy Weathersby went to the courthouse to register. While they were waiting to get into the registrar's office, they stood on the front porch of the courthouse. Deputy Sheriff Daniel Jones told them:

Get your — off the front porch, and don't come back on.

Weathersby and Wells got off the porch. A few moments later, rain began, and the two wanted to take shelter in the courthouse, but Deputy Sheriff Jones would not permit it.

August 21, Liberty, Amite County: Dewey Greene, Jr., Mississippi Free Press reporter, was taking pictures of Negroes

waiting to register at the courthouse. An unidentified young man working in the office down the hall from the registrar's office snatched Greene's camera away, and refused to return it. Greene was told to leave town by three white men, one of whom was flourishing a length of lead pipe. He left.

August 29, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Seven Negroes were arrested after attending a voter registration meeting. David Dennis, CORE field secretary, was charged with failure to yield right-of-way after a police officer had forced him to submit to a long harangue of threats and abuse. Samuel Block, John Hodges, J. L. Harris, Richard T. Gray, and Albert Garner, SNCC field workers, and Dewey Greene, Jr., reporter for the Mississippi Free Press, were forced by Clarksdale police to alight from their car, and were charged with loitering in violation of the city curfew.

August 30, 1962, Indianola, Sunflower County: SNCC workers C. R. McLauren, Albert Garner, J. O. Hodges, Samuel Block, and Robert Moses were arrested by Indianola police on a charge of distributing literature without a permit. The registration workers had been taking leaflets announcing a registration mass meeting door-to-door in the Negro community. Lafayette Surney, 17, another SNCC worker, was arrested and then released to Rev. James Bevel, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference—SCLC.

August 31, Indianola, Sunflower County: During the trial of Samuel Block on charges of distributing literature without a permit, the Municipal Judge informed Block that he could cross-examine the arresting officer. Block asked the officer:

Did you actually see me hand out a leaflet?

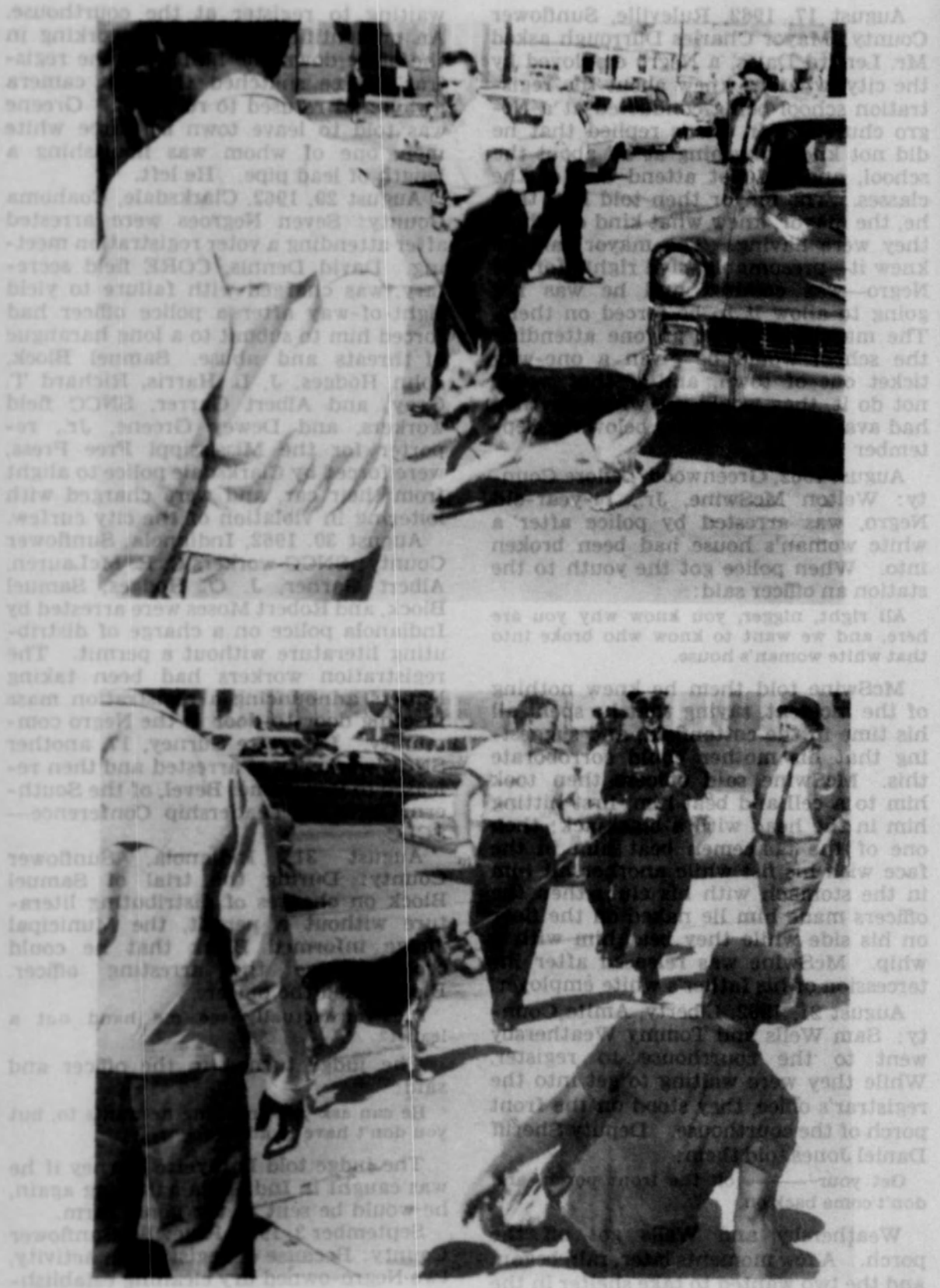
The judge turned to the officer and said:

He can ask you anything he wants to, but you don't have to answer.

The judge told Lafayette Surney if he was caught in Indianola agitating again, he would be sent to the penal farm.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Because of registration activity, two Negro-owned dry cleaning establishments were closed—allegedly for violating city ordinances.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Lenard Davis, 49, sanitation department worker, was told by Mayor



August 17, 1963, Hattiesburg, Mississippi. A group of people, including men and women, are standing outdoors. Some individuals are wearing dark clothing, while others are in lighter attire. The scene appears to be a public gathering or a protest, with people standing in a line or group. The background is somewhat indistinct but suggests an outdoor setting with other people and possibly vehicles.

Charles M. Durrough:

We're going to let you go. Your wife's been attending that school.

He referred to a registration school conducted by SNCC workers in Ruleville.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Fred Hicks, 40, who drove field-workers to the plantations, was told he could no longer use a bus without a commercial license. Hicks said the bus owner told him that, because Hicks' mother had registered to vote:

We gonna see how tight we can make it—gonna make it just as tight as we can. Gonna be rougher and rougher than you think it is.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Moses and Amzie Moore, a local Negro leader, were walking down the street. A white man in a pickup truck drew up alongside and asked if they were the "folks getting the people to register." Moses and Moore answered yes, they were. The man asked if they could come out to his plantation to register people. The two answered, yes, they could come. The man said then:

I've got a shotgun waiting for you, double barrel.

September 3, Ruleville, Sunflower County: A letter from Mayor Durrough notified the Williams Chapel Missionary Baptist Church that tax exemption and free water were being cut off because the property was being used for "purposes other than worship services." The church was a meeting place for voter registration workers.

September 10, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Marylene Burkes, 20, and Vivian Hillet, 19, were severely wounded when an unidentified assailant fired through the window of Misa Hillet's grandparents' home. The grandparents had been active in voter registration work.

October 3, Biloxi, Harrison County: A Negro frame residence and a gasoline station were targets for two "Molotov cocktails" which caused more than \$4,000 damage. One of the bombs struck the home of Dr. Gilbert Mason, a Negro physician, who is active in integration efforts. The other crashed through the window of a service station operated by Emmett Clark, a Negro.

October 5, Harmony, Leake County: Night riders fired shotguns into eight Negro homes and a Negro store. An elderly Negro said he was struck in the

knee by a squirrel shot while he and his 9-year-old grandson were sleeping. He said he was not seriously hurt. Harmony Negroes had recently petitioned authorities for school desegregation.

October 10, Columbus, Lowndes County: A "Molotov cocktail" was tossed from a speeding car into the home of Dr. James L. Allen of Columbus, vice chairman of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

October 29, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Charles McLaurin, SNCC registration worker, was stopped by police as he was walking a group home from the courthouse. The group had tried to register to vote. The officer asked to see McLaurin's driver's license. McLaurin showed it. The officer asked McLaurin what he was doing there. McLaurin told him he worked in voter registration. Then, accompanied by obscene remarks, the officer said:

Nigger, do you know the way out of town?

McLaurin replied:

Yes.

The officer said, with more obscenity: Nigger, can't you say "Yes, sir?"

The officer's partner asked the officer what charge should be put on the tickets.

The officer said:

Charge the ——— \$26 on both charges. Nigger, you got \$52?

McLaurin replied:

No.

The officer said:

Then you're going to jail.

At the jail, McLaurin learned that the officer was Clarksdale Police Chief Ben Collins. McLaurin was in jail a few minutes when his companions posted bond for him in the amount of \$103. They decided to forfeit bond rather than run the risk of a higher fine or incur the legal expense of an appeal.

October 31, Jackson, Hinds County: Thomas E. Johnson, a white minister, and a member of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, saw a group of neighbors dumping garbage on his lawn. Johnson had just returned from taking his car to a safe place because of threats by neighbors to damage it. Johnson sought a peace bond against the man

whom he had observed leading the garbage-dumping operations of his neighbors. The man presented 11 witnesses who swore that he had been in their presence at all times on the evening in question. The justice of the peace accepted their testimony and refused the bond. Then the Hinds County Grand Jury indicted Johnson and his wife on perjury charges, because of their testimony at the peace bond hearing.

November 8, 1962, Greenville, Washington County: Two WAF's and two air-men—all white—from the Greenville Air Force Base were fined \$55 and given 30-day suspended sentences on charges of creating a disturbance by entering a restaurant and seeking service with two Negro voter registration workers.

December 26, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Ivanhoe Donaldson and Benjamin Taylor, students from Detroit, brought a truckload of food, clothing and medicines for distribution to the Delta's needy families who had been cut off from Federal surplus commodities. The medicines had been donated by a physician in Louisville, and were consigned to Aaron Henry, a licensed pharmacist. They were arrested by Clarksdale police and held for investigation. After police searched the truck on December 27, and found what they described as a drug used to ease the pain of middle-aged women, Donaldson and Taylor were charged with possession of narcotics and bond was set at \$15,000. Bond was later reduced to \$1,500.

1963

January 17, Canton, Madison County: The castrated and mutilated body of Sylvester Maxwell, 24-year-old Negro, was found by his brother-in-law less than 500 yards from the home of a white family. Mississippi NAACP Field Secretary Medger Evers termed the slaying a "probable lynching."

February 2, Greenwood, Leflore County: Willie Peacock, SNCC registration worker, complained to the Justice Department that officials had refused to register him on two occasions, and had rejected his poll tax payment for this year.

February 20, Greenwood, Leflore County: Four Negro businesses on the same street as the SNCC voter registration office were burned to the ground. Mrs. Nancy Brand, a worker in the SNCC office, reported an anonymous telephone call in which a man's voice asked her if

she ever came to the office. When she said "yes", the voice said:

You won't be going down there anymore, that's been taken care of.

The burned businesses were Jackson's Garage, George's Cafe, Porter's Pressing Shop, and the Esquire Club. The pressing shop is next door to the SNCC office, and SNCC workers believed the businesses were burned by mistake. Sam Block, SNCC field secretary, was arrested 2 days later for suggesting there was some connection between the burnings and the registration efforts of SNCC. He was charged with circulating statements calculated to create a breach of the peace.

February 28, Greenwood, Leflore County: Three registration workers were attacked with gunfire on U.S. Highway 82 just outside Greenwood. The shots were fired from a 1962 white Buick. The car in which the workers were riding was punctured by 11 bullets. One worker, James Travis of SNCC, was wounded in the neck and shoulder.

March 4, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: The show windows in the Fourth Street drugstore were smashed, as they have been several times in the past. The proprietor of the store, Aaron Henry, found the damage when he returned from speaking at a mass meeting in Leflore County in connection with the voter registration drive there.

March 6, Greenwood, Leflore County: Samuel Block and three others were fired on from a station wagon which pulled up beside their car as they were parked in front of the SNCC voter registration office. Both front windows were shattered. Police later found the wadding from a shotgun shell buried in the headliner of Block's car, and several pellets in the wall of the building in front of which the car had been parked.

March 12, Greenwood, Leflore County: A 12-year-old Negro girl was attacked by an egg-throwing truckload of white teenaged boys. The girl suffered facial bruises.

March 20, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Three shots were fired through the windshield of a car belonging to Mrs. Mattie Dennis while it was parked in front of the home of Mrs. Dennis' cousin, whom she was visiting. Mrs. Dennis is the wife of David Dennis, CORE field secretary for Mississippi. Both have been active in voter registration.

March 24, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Fire destroyed partially the interior of the voter registration office at 115 East McLaurin Street, making the office unusable and necessitating a search for new headquarters. Witnesses said they saw two white men fleeing the scene shortly before the fire was discovered.

March 26, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: A shotgun blast ripped into the home of Dewey Greene, Sr., father of the latest Negro applicant to the University of Mississippi. Another of Mr.

Greene's sons and a daughter have been active in the Leflore County registration project. Greenwood police said they were investigating.

March 27, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: James Forman, executive secretary of SNCC, Bob Moses, and about 10 other registration workers were arrested and taken from a group en route to the courthouse to register after the police dispersed a group of more than 100 Negroes with the use of police dogs.



McComb, Mississippi-- October 11, 1961

March 29, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: John A. Goulet, Roswell F. Donaldson and Donald P. Flachbart, white University of Iowa students, were arrested on charges of running a red light and failing to give a turn signal as they left town after delivering a truckload of food and clothing to needy Negroes.

April 2, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Police arrested SNCC field secretary Landy McNair and escorted comedian Dick Gregory from the courthouse lawn as the two were encouraging Negroes to register to vote.

April 2, 1963, Washington, D.C.: Senators James O. Eastland and John Stennis (Dems., Miss.) stated on the floor of the Senate that Negroes have not been denied the right to register and vote in Leflore County, or anywhere else in Mississippi.

April 9, 1963, Oxford, Lafayette County: G. Ray Kerola, assistant art professor at University of Mississippi, was arrested on charges of exhibiting obscene and indecent pictures and desecrating the Confederate flag. Kerola's paintings depicted his impressions of the desegregation riot that swirled over the campus in the fall of 1962. The paintings had been on display at a campus exhibit.

April 12, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Two Clarksdale whites threw a gasoline-filled "Molotov cocktail" through a window of the home of Aaron Henry, NAACP state president. U.S. Representative Charles C. Diggs (Dem., Mich.) was visiting in the home at the time of the attack.

April 25, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Vera Pigeo, secretary of the Coahoma County chapter of the NAACP, was beaten by a white service station attendant because she tried to use the service station rest room. Shortly after the beating, Police Chief Ben Collins arrested Mrs. Pigeo on a charge of disturbing the peace.

April 30, 1963, Oxford, Lafayette County: A bomb exploded near the dormitory occupied by James Meredith on the campus of University of Mississippi.

May 4, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: An explosion ripped a hole in the roof of a drugstore owned by Aaron Henry, civil rights leader. Police suspected lightning may have struck.

May 8, 1963, Mileston, Holmes County: White men threw "Molotov cocktail" fire bombs into the rural home of Hartman Turnbow, the first Negro to apply for registration as a voter in Holmes County during a voter registration drive there. Turnbow, field secretary Bob Moses and 3 other registration workers were arrested shortly afterward by Holmes County authorities on "suspicion of arson."

May 15, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: A church building at 4300 Gano Avenue was extensively damaged by fire. It had been sold May 6 to the Negro congregation of Mt. Moriah Missionary Baptist Church.

May 17, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Milton Hancock, SNCC worker, was being held under technical arrest at the Greenwood Leflore Hospital on a charge of resisting arrest and driving without a license after he was struck with a nightstick by a city officer.

May 28, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Several white youths knocked Memphis Norman, sit-inner,

off his stool at a lunch counter, and kicked him repeatedly as he lay on the floor. One of the two Negro women taking part in the sit-in, Pearlle Lewis, also was dumped off her stool and kicked.

May 30, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Police arrested 96-year-old Negro John Wright for picketing in protest against denial of use of the city library to Negroes.

May 30, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: The state highway patrol halted a bus carrying 31 Negroes en route to Jackson to a voter registration conference sponsored by SNCC at Tougaloo College. The bus driver was charged with driving with an improper tag and with being overloaded.

May 31, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Jackson police clubbed Willie Ludden, NAACP official, to the street as he led a group of demonstrators out of a Parish Street church. Four hundred-twenty-one demonstrators were arrested and placed in an improvised detention center at the Hinds County fairgrounds.

June 2, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Police arrested three Negro women as they picketed in front of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company office. The women were protesting discriminatory hiring practices of the Bell company.

June 8, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Three bullets were fired from a passing car into the home of Aaron Henry. One bullet was fired into the home of Mrs. Vera Pigeo. Both are NAACP officials who have been active in voter registration work.

June 9, 1963, Winona, Montgomery County: Mrs. Fannie Hamer, Miss Annette Ponder, and four other registration workers were arrested when they tried to obtain service at the lunch counter in the bus station. They were traveling by Trailways Bus from a registration workshop in Charleston, S.C., to the registration headquarters of COFO in Greenwood, Miss. The six workers were held in the Winona jail four days during which time they were beaten with night sticks and fists by policemen and whipped with leather straps by two Negro trustees who had been ordered to administer the beatings by white officers. Later a federal jury found the police not guilty of any violation of federal law. The federal judge admonished the jury, as it was retiring to deliberate, not to forget that the accused were local men whose duty it was to keep the peace in Winona, while the civil rights workers were outsiders with a reputation for sowing discord and creating racial incidents.

June 12, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Medgar Evers, one of the leaders of a campaign against racial discrimination, was shot to death in the driveway of his home. Evers, Mississippi field secretary for the NAACP, died at University Medical Center about 50 minutes after he was shot. President Kennedy and Attorney General Kennedy voiced strong opposition to the slaying.

June 12, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: City police thwarted Negro efforts to stage a mourning march for Medgar Evers and arrested 146 demonstrators in pinching off another march two hours later. They were arrested on charges of parading without a permit.

June 18, 1963, Itta Bena, Leflore County: Forty-five Negroes were arrested on charges of disturbance and breach of the peace. They were walking

to the home of the town marshal to ask for protection after a gas bomb was thrown into the church where they were attending a voter registration meeting. On June 20 the 45 Negroes were sentenced to 6 months on the Leflore County penal farm by Itta Bona Justice of the Peace Joe Rustici. The women were fined \$200 and the men \$500 in addition to the jail sentences.

June 23, 1963, Biloxi, Harrison County: Dr. Gilbert Mason, militant Negro civil rights leader, and 71 other Negroes were arrested as they participated in a wade-in at the public beach. They were charged with trespassing. A white crowd set fire to Dr. Mason's car which was left behind when city police hauled him and the others away in police vans.

June 24, 1963, Canton, Madison County: A shotgun blast wounded five Negroes as they walked home from a voter registration meeting. City Attorney Robert L. Gosa said there was no clue to the identity of the gunman.

June 25, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Three Negro registration workers, Ida Holland, Ruby Wright and Milton Hancock, were arrested by Chief of Police Curtis Lary 2 blocks from the county courthouse. They were charged by City Prosecuting Attorney Gray Evans with parading without a permit. On June 27 they were tried by city court Judge O. L. Kimbrough, found guilty, and sentenced to four months in jail and fines of \$200 each.

June 25, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Nine Negro registration workers, Mary Lane, George Green, Willie Lee Wilson, Donald White, Fred Harris, Eliza Vassar, Minnie Thurman, Jesse Glover and John Handy, were arrested in the county courthouse and charged with creating a disturbance in a public place. Green and Miss Lane had brought two elderly Negro women in to register to vote. The nine were tried by Judge C. C. Williamson, found guilty, and sentenced to fines of \$200 each and four months in jail.

June 26, 1963, Gulfport, Harrison County: An explosion damaged the waiting room of the medical office of Dr. Felix H. Dunn, President of the Gulfport chapter, NAACP. The shell casing of an aerial flake was found nearby. A similar explosion occurred the night of June 24 at Dr. Dennis' office residence.

June 30, 1963, Tchula, Holmes County: Willie Joel Lovett, 20, was shot and killed near his home about 6:30 p.m. A complaint filed with the U.S. Justice Department said that Lovett was killed by a local law enforcement officer. Town Marshall W. O. Moore declined to say who fired the fatal shot.

July 1, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: An explosion collapsed a two-family Negro home. Four men escaped serious injury. Charles Evers, NAACP, attributed the blast to a bomb. He said "the blast was just another device they're using to frighten us." Jackson police suspected no foul play.

July 1, 1963, Greenville, Washington County: Two field secretaries of SNCC were arrested as they spoke to a group of Negroes on the steps of the city jail. They were charged with "resisting arrest" and "creating a disturbance" as they spoke to some 200 Negroes who were protesting the arrest of six persons who had tried to obtain service at a Walgreen's drug store. The two, Charles McLaurin and Charles

Cobb, were later given \$100 fines and 90-day jail sentences.

July 7, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: A tear gas grenade was hurled at a Negro restaurant from a car containing four white youths. Police said the restaurant would have to be ventilated and a health department inspection made before it could reopen. The four whites were charged with disorderly conduct, fined \$100 each, and sentenced to 30 days in jail. The jail sentence was suspended for all but one of the whites.

July 20, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Four members of the Clarksdale NAACP Youth Council along with two field secretaries for CORE and SNCC respectively were arrested for violating a recently enacted anti-littering ordinance. They were passing out leaflets protesting segregation.

July 30, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Aaron Henry, NAACP state president, and 51 others were arrested as they picketed in protest of city officials' refusal to form a bi-racial committee.

July 31, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Fifteen Negroes were arrested on charges of parading without a permit. They were protesting segregated lunch counters at a Woolworth Store.

August 1, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Fourteen Negroes were arrested carrying anti-discrimination signs on a downtown street near a variety store and a bank.

August 2, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Police arrested 5 Negroes during a lunch counter sit-in. Officers picked up the three women and two men when they took seats and tried to desegregate a lunch counter for whites in a Walgreen drug store.

August 29, 1963, Meridian, Lauderdale County: White youths attacked Negroes returning from the Washington March when the Negroes attempted to use white facilities in the Meridian bus station. Meridian police intervened and sent the Negroes on their way.

August 29, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Percy Lee Atkins was arrested by city police and charged with parading without a permit. He had been walking down a street in the Negro section of town wearing a shirt with "Freedom Now" printed across the back. Atkins was beaten by police at the jail and was charged with resisting arrest when he refused to say "Sir" to a policeman. Bond was set at \$400.

August 29, 1963, Columbus, Lowndes County: The fatal shooting of a Negro woman near the Columbus Air Force Base was ruled accidental by a coroner's jury. Tech. Sgt. Rotha R. Ayers told authorities he was shooting at a stray dog that had been bothering the neighborhood and the bullet apparently ricocheted, hitting the woman in the chest.

September 11, 1963, Goodman, Holmes County: The body of an unidentified Negro man was discovered in the Big Black River by four fishermen. The body was in a sack weighted down by about one hundred pounds of rocks. It had apparently been thrown off a highway bridge. The body was found just a few miles from where Emmett Till's body was found in 1956.

September 23, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: A coroner's jury ruled the shooting of 21-year-old Ernest Jella, Negro, by police, was justifiable homicide. Jella had been involved with a white man in



Oscar Chase, Hattiesburg
Jan. 22, 1964



Jimmy Travis, Greenwood
Feb. 28, 1963



Hattiesburg police on their way to form a cordon around the
Forrest County Courthouse, January 22, 1964.

an argument over some bananas. Police said Jella pointed a rifle at them.

October 22, 1963, Indianola, Sunflower County: Fourteen registration workers, working on the mock election freedom vote campaign of Aaron Henry for governor, were arrested for distributing leaflets without a license.

October 22, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Bob Moses, SNCC, and Steve Bingham, Yale student, were arrested on charges of running a stop sign. They were working in the freedom vote campaign.

October 23, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Yale student freedom vote workers Steve Bingham and John Spea were arrested on a charge of loitering. Richard Van Wagenen, also from Yale, was arrested for distributing freedom vote leaflets without a license.

October 24, 1963, Yazoo City, Yazoo County: Yale student freedom vote worker Nelson Soltman, and two other workers, were told by police to leave the town, and were escorted out.

October 25, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: The sheriff's department placed 10 Negroes under arrest at noon today on the steps of the courthouse. The Negroes were waiting for the voter registrar's office to reopen, the registrar having gone out to lunch. They had been waiting in line to register since early morning.

October 28, 1963, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Four Yale students helping in the freedom vote campaign, Hugh M. Levick, Kenneth K. Klotz, Richard N. Andrews and Jonathan Middlebrook, were ordered out of their beds early in the morning and taken to the jail by police. They were fingerprinted and interrogated. Later in the day they were released.

October 28, 1963, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Divinity student John F. Elae, freedom voter worker, was arrested on a charge of illegal parking. At the time of the arrest the police searched the car. Upon his inquiry if the police had a search warrant, Elae was also charged with "interfering with an officer." Later the charge "possibility of car theft" was lodged against him.

October 28, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Vote worker Frank Heintz was threatened by the chief of police with legal action if he slept in the Negro section of town. Heintz was accosted by the police chief as he was canvassing the Negro section in connection with the freedom vote campaign.

October 29, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Janie Stembridge, SNCC worker, was fined \$50 on a charge of running a stop sign and \$50 on a charge of operating a vehicle with a defective brake light.

October 30, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Freedom vote worker Frank Heintz was arrested by police chief Ben Collins on a charge of reckless driving. Heintz said Collins slapped him, breaking his glasses, as he was being taken to jail.

October 30, 1963, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Yale freedom vote workers Kenneth E. Klotz and Richard N. Andrews were assaulted by a white taxi driver upon their arrival to participate in the mock election campaign. The driver forced them out of the cab, made them stand against the wall of a nearby building, and began punching Klotz. Later

he assaulted Andrews as well. Klotz and Andrews were arrested on charges of assault and battery.

October 31, 1963, Natchez, Adams County: Nicholas Bosanquet (English student studying at Yale) was arrested by Natchez police after having gone to a radio station to propose a debate on segregation between civil rights workers and local people. Police, said Bosanquet, subjected him to verbal abuse and then released him without charge after about half an hour in jail. Bosanquet was participating in the freedom vote campaign.

October 31, 1963, Natchez, Adams County: Bruce Payne, Yale freedom vote worker, was attacked and beaten by four white youths as he was transporting two Negro vote workers through the Negro section of town. The white youths trailed Payne's car until he stopped at a service station, at which time the assault took place.

October 31, 1963, Biloxi, Harrison County: Police stood and watched, according to Negro leaders, while a white crowd stoned a church building where an integrated banquet sponsored by the NAACP was being held.

November 1, 1963, Natchez, Adams County: Bruce Payne stopped to buy gas. A car with four white men pulled in behind him. They told him to come with them. He jumped back into his car and began to drive away. In the course of his flight, three shots were fired at him by the four whites. Two of the four men had also been among those who beat Payne up the previous day.

November 2, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Five freedom vote workers were arrested on a charge of obstructing the sidewalk after they set up a freedom vote polling place and were singing freedom songs to attract prospective voters.

November 2, 1963, Rankin County: Four freedom vote workers were interrogated for more than an hour by Rankin County police in a Billups service station. One officer rapped one of them, Ivanhoe Donaldson, on the knuckles with a gun twice and placed a pistol at Donaldson's head, threatening to kill him.

November 2, 1963, Tate County: Hugh Smith, Stanford student helping in the freedom vote campaign, had two shots fired over his head and one toward him as he drove away from a freedom vote poll site.

November 2, 1963, Belzoni, Humphreys County: Three Negro youths, soliciting votes in the freedom vote campaign, were intimidated by police and other white with dogs and guns. One of the workers was arrested for having parked, allegedly, too near a fire hydrant. The freedom ballot box and the car were taken into custody by the police.

November 2, 1963, Natchez, Adams County: Two Negro freedom vote workers told of being run off the road five times and shot at three times on the highway between Natchez and Lafayette.

November 5, 1963, Yazoo City, Yazoo County: Lenora Thurman, Negro freedom vote worker, was arrested while soliciting freedom votes. She was later released on bond.

November 9, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Four cross burnings were reported to city police. The burnings took place at four different intersections, in or adjacent to Negro residential areas.

November 11, 1963, Copiah County: Five tall,

burial-draped, kerosene-soaked crosses were set afire in Gallma, Weason, Georgetown, Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst.

November 18, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Two white teenagers set fire to a South Jackson restaurant because the operator hired Negroes as car hops and waitresses.

December 10, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Lois Chafee, 24-year-old white student at Tougaloo College, pleaded innocent in Hinds County Circuit Court to a charge of perjury and bond was set at \$5,000. Miss Chafee allegedly perjured herself when she accused police of brutally beating Negro children when she testified in a court case. She said police used night sticks on children who participated in racial demonstrations.

December 28, 1963, Greenville, Washington County: Three white youths attacked two Negroes in front of a business house. One of the Negroes was treated at General Hospital for a shoulder injury.

December 30, 1963, Tupelo, Lee County: Calvin Deaton, white, shot and killed Romie Harris, Negro. Deaton said he fired in self-defense.

January 3, 1964, Jackson, Hinds County: A Negro vocational agricultural teacher testified Sheriff Andrew Smith of Holmes County told him to "get the hell out of his office" when he tried to pay his poll tax.

January 5, 1964, Canton, Madison County: David Dennis, CORE field secretary, reported the arrest and beating of a Negro registration worker, George Raymond. Dennis protested the incident in a telegram to the Justice Department.

January 10, 1964, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Peter Stoner, SNCC registration worker, was arrested and convicted of unlawful parking and obstructing traffic. He elected to serve time rather than pay a fine, as a protest against what he considered a prostitution of justice.

January 14, 1964, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Oscar Chase, SNCC lawyer and registration worker, was jailed for entering a bus terminal waiting room designated for Negroes. He was charged with breach of the peace and vagrancy.

January 15 and 16, 1964, McComb, Pike County: Four white men, firing from a car, shot into a Negro cafe, two grocery stores, a shoe repair shop and two Negro homes. A Negro youth in one of the homes was wounded in the leg. One of the same homes had been fired into on January 8.

January 18, 1964, Picayune, Pearl River County: Steven Pittman, 14, was wounded by a shotgun blast fired by a white teenager from a passing car. Pittman is Negro. This incident was described by Mississippi newspapers as a "prank."

January 21, 1964, Canton, Madison County: The Canton City Council passed a law making it a crime to distribute literature without a permit from the Mayor and the Chief of Police. Two constables and a new police cruiser were added to law enforcement agencies in Canton.

January 22, 1964, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Bob Moses, SNCC program director for Mississippi, was arrested by police while trying to escort would-be registrants through a police cordon around the courthouse. He was charged with breach of the peace. John Lewis, SNCC chairman, protested to

local FBI agents, but they said they could take no action.

January 22, 1964, Canton, Madison County: George Washington, 50, a prominent citizen and Treasurer of the Madison County (civil rights) Movement was arrested. He was charged with "burning trash without a permit." He posted \$250 bond and was released.

January 22, 1964, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Oscar Chase, SNCC lawyer, was arrested on a charge of leaving the scene of an accident. While in jail he was severely beaten by a fellow-inmate while a jailer looked on.

January 23, 1964, Canton, Madison County: Police entered the community center-voter registration office and seized a list of names taken from a recently circulated petition. Two persons were arrested for violation of the city building code. They were making repairs on the registration office without having obtained a building permit. Bond was set at \$350 each on the charge for Clarence Chinn and James Collier. Theotus Hewitt was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace and intimidating an officer. Bond was set at \$500. Between 4:45 and 6:00 p.m. ten voter registration workers were arrested. Nine were charged with "distributing leaflets without a permit." They were all arrested while in the vicinity of the voter registration office. The leaflets encouraged Negroes to pay poll tax. Bond was set at \$800 each.

January 24, 1964, Canton, Madison County: Carole Merritt, SNCC worker from Cincinnati, Ohio and Vassar graduate, was arrested for contributing to the delinquency of a minor by causing a minor to distribute material of a "libelous nature." Bond was set at \$500.

January 25, 1964, Canton, Madison County: Canton police began to stop all incoming and outgoing cars at the Canton city limits.

January 28, 1964, Canton, Madison County: 30 to 40 Negroes went to the courthouse to try to register to vote. Only five were admitted. Sylvester Lee Palmer, registration worker, was arrested on a disturbing the peace charge.

January 30, 1964, Canton, Madison County: Police halted operation of all Negro taxicabs, claiming their permits were faulty. The gas pumps of a filling station owned by George Washington (see above) were removed by the AMOCO representative. SNCC workers interpret this act as "further reprisal against Mr. Washington's civil rights activities."

Henry Cooper, 45, owner of the Tolliver Cafe—where voter registration workers sometimes congregate—was arrested. The nature of the charges could not be obtained from Canton police. Two SNCC workers were in the restaurant at the time of the arrest.

January 31, 1964, Liberty, Amite County: Louis Allen, Route 5, Liberty, was found dead in his front yard. He had been shot three times with a shotgun. Allen was a witness to the killing of Herbert Lee by Mississippi Legislator E. H. Hurst in 1961 (see above). A week ago Allen's son's car and a Liberty grocery store that employed Negroes had been fired upon. In February, 1963, Allen told a worker of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee he saw Hurst shoot Lee without provocation. He said he

WHEREAS, the traditional Democratic Party of Mississippi is undemocratically constituted because it discriminates against large numbers of citizens; and

WHEREAS, the traditional democratic Party of Mississippi does not support the platform and policies of the national Democratic Party; and

WHEREAS, the traditional Democratic Party of Mississippi in 1960 did not support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention despite a pledge made at the convention by leaders of the Mississippi Democratic Party; and

WHEREAS, a Freedom Democratic Party is being established in the state of Mississippi which is open to all citizens regardless of race, which will support the national platform and candidates, and which is being sponsored by a coalition of civil rights and liberal organizations; and

WHEREAS, the Freedom Democratic Party plans to seek to be seated in place of the delegation from the traditional Democratic Party of Mississippi at the 1964 Democratic National Convention;

Now therefore be it resolved that the 1964 California Democratic Council convention urge the California delegation at the forthcoming national convention to take all appropriate action to seat the delegates from the Freedom Democratic Party of Mississippi if they should petition for credentials and to deny credentials to the delegates from the traditional Democratic Party of Mississippi.

This resolution was adopted unanimously by the 2,600 delegates to the California Democratic Council meeting in Long Beach, Feb. 21-23. Introduced to the resolutions committee by George Ballis of Fresno and carried there by Claude Hurst of Fresno & Beverly Axelrod of San Francisco.

had lied at the coroner's inquest that cleared Hurst under threat of death to himself and family. In August, 1962, Allen had been arrested by a Liberty police officer who beat him with a flashlight, breaking his jaw.

February 3, 1961, Jackson, Hinds County: Two SNCC workers, Jesse Morris and George Greene, were shot by police during a demonstration. Two other Negro men were shot. Herman Frazile and William Ware. Students of Jackson State College were protesting the injury of a coed by a white driver at a busy intersection near the college. The city has repeatedly refused to install a traffic light at the intersection. Morris was wounded in the arm. Greene's eyeglasses case deflected a bullet, preventing serious injury. Frazile was wounded in the head.

February 7, 1961, Jackson, Hinds County: Byron De La Beckwith, accused murderer of Medgar Evers (see above), will get a new trial, presumably, as a result of the jury's failure to agree on a verdict in the trial which ended today. The prosecutor for the State of Mississippi had told the jury "I don't know whether I would vote the death penalty or not. I haven't had a chance to think about it." This was the tenth day of the trial. Beckwith has been in custody of Jackson officials, charged with the murder, since June 22. Mr. Waller had been preparing the prosecution, and, presumably, thinking about the case, since that time. Former Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett visited Beckwith in the courtroom today and shook hands and chatted with him. One of Beckwith's attorneys is a member of Barnett's law firm.



Herman Frazile, Jackson,
Feb. 3, 1964

Mr. James Hoffa
IBT
25 Louisiana Ave N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights - N.A.C.
X Civil Rights -
■ Barry vs. Schuler
X Contributions -
X Belle, Jeannie

February 25, 1964

Miss Jeannie Belle
3418 Eleventh Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jeannie:

I have your letter of February 20th, regarding
the need for additional funds.

It is with deep regret that I must answer in the
negative at the present time, since we have far exceeded our
quota of contributions for this quarter.

With best wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Vice-President

HJG/mc /K



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

3418 Eleventh Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

20 February 1964

Mr. Herold J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

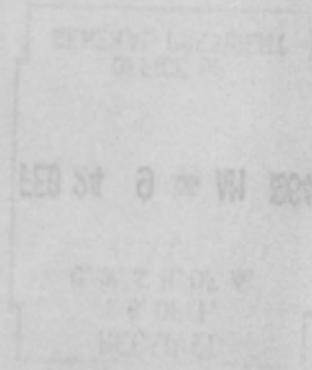
The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee needs financial assistance to fight rent strike cases in the courts. We are conducting the first rent strikes in Washington's recent history and hope to expand to the size of the rent strikes now being carried on in New York in hundreds of buildings.

The court battle here in Washington is of great significance because if we can afford to take the cases to higher courts legal precedents may be set protecting the rights of tenants. We hope the courts will give us the relief that is our right. You can help by contributing to the SNCC Rent Strike Defense Fund.

We are in desperate need of funds and trust that you will be able to help us.

Yours for Freedom,

Jeannie Belle
Jeannie Belle
SNCC Rent Strike Defense Fund



ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights - naa
X Prettyman, Julia
X

January 28, 1964

Mr. John O'Rourke, Vice-President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
265 West 14th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

The attached communication is self-explanatory and is being sent to you for whatever action you may care to take on this request.

Freaternally yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/mc /Harding
Enclosure



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 RAYMOND STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA • 688-0331
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010 • YU 9-1313

January 22, 1964

Mr. James R. Hoffa
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

Our organization, as you probably know, is engaged primarily in voter registration work in the hard-core areas of Mississippi, Alabama, Southwest Georgia, and several other areas. In the course of our activity, we have found many conditions which require our attention—such as: the extreme poverty and unemployment prevalent in these areas.

Last year in Mississippi, when surplus food supplies were cut off by officials in retaliation for attempted registrations, we found ourselves engaged in sending down food and clothing from cities outside the South.

We have continued to do this, as well as set up libraries with books donated from northern cities. Unemployment has increased in Mississippi since last year and Negroes in the Delta area are desperate for food and clothing.

While we have the manpower and resources for collecting food, clothing, and books, we have always had the difficulty of transporting the goods to the South. Having limited funds, it has meant raising money each time a boxcar is shipped, and we have had to curtail acceptances of donations while it is obvious that support must be continued.

It is our thought that the Teamsters might be able to assist us in our efforts to sustain these people. We know that trucks sometimes travel South to pick up shipments to bring North. Is it possible that these empty trucks could take our collections to some of the towns in Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama. This particular idea may not be practical in terms of Teamster activity, but we are hopeful that a way does exist.

We would be very happy to furnish additional information, and would appreciate any assistance or suggestions.

"One Man, One Vote"

you care to extend to us.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Julia Prettyman
Julia Prettyman
Adm. Sec'y N.Y. Office

JP/ pp

Office of the General President

To: Jim Harding

From: H.J. Nieks

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights - n.a.g.

X

X

12/26/63

DATE

Re: Nonviolent Action Group's need in DC for trucks to take food and clothing to South as reported in Washington Post 23rd & Washington Star 24th respectively.

Judy Shelton, head of drive, has written letters to editors of both papers complaining that they failed to give credit to Teamster Local #39 for help in the past. She noted that a Teamster-driven truck departed Nov. 23 as scheduled for Miss., but was overlooked in the press, of course, as a result of post-assassination stories.

Miss Shelton said the Teamsters offered help this time with a 2-ton truck (she was a little unclear on this), but that something still bigger was needed and for the moment were unable to respond with something larger.

9.



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights - W.A.G. 100-0331

X

X

Dear Friend:

Enclosed you will find a copy of our pamphlet, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA. This is our first venture into printing and distributing this kind of information. We attempted, by focusing on one Southern community, to bring to the attention of the reader problems of police brutality, recalcitrant public officials, and a rigid economic power structure, which by its silence, compounds the injustices of the Southern system. It should be noted that Danville is an "upper South" city. Negroes in the deep South, in Selma and Birmingham, Alabama, Greenwood and Ruleville, Mississippi and Americus, Georgia find these forces multiplied.

The rapid spread of the Movement, across the South and the nation, dictate better communication - North and South - which can only come through more frequent publications. This need we intend to fill. We hope to be able to send you the Student Voice, our newsletter, on a weekly basis plus occasional pamphlets, like the Danville story, throughout the coming year. Your support is needed. A contribution to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee entitles you to receive the Student Voice regularly.

You can help us bring this information to the public through your contribution.

Freedom,

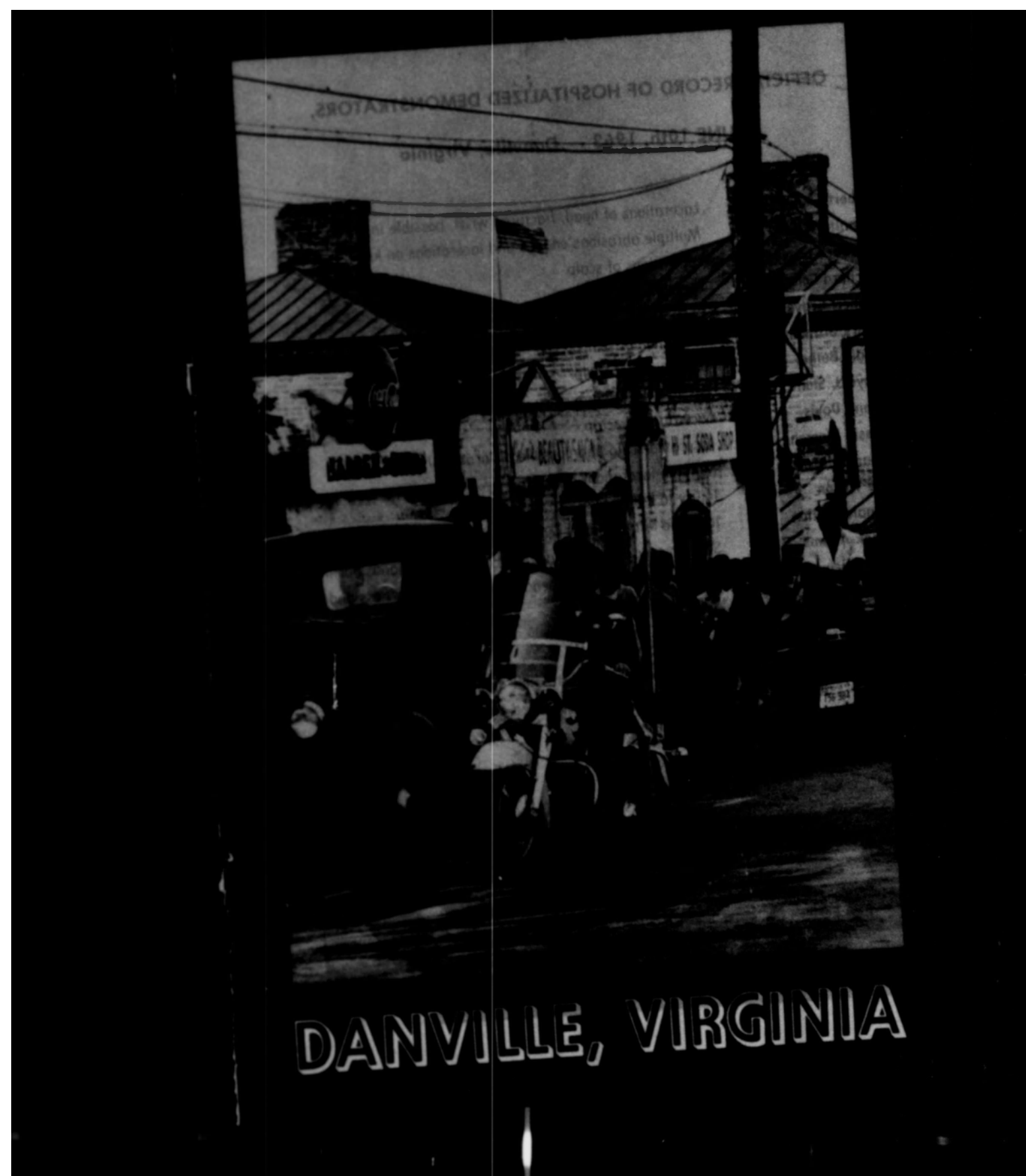
John Lewis

John Lewis
Chairman

James R. Forman

James Forman
Executive Secretary

"One Man, One Vote"



OFFICIAL RECORD OF HOSPITALIZED DEMONSTRATORS,

JUNE 10th, 1963 — Danville, Virginia

Albert Chambers	Lacerations of head, fractured wrist, possible injury to back.
Juanita White	Multiple abrasions on legs and lacerations on knee.
Barbara Graves	Lacerations of scalp.
Richard Coleman	Lacerations of scalp.
Hubert Graves	Possible fracture or sprain of left wrist.
Mary Graham	Laceration of scalp.
Eddie Bethel	Lacerations of scalp.
Harold J. Stone	Possible back injury.
Frank Davis	Laceration of scalp.
Jessie Warren	Lacerated scalp and possible dislocated shoulder.
Charles Russell	Multiple lacerations of scalp.
Joe Wilson	Injury to left knee.
Renald Walton	Injury to left shoulder, scapula and coccyx.
Frank Adams	Swollen area right shoulder and complaints of hands hurting.
Paul Price	Laceration on right side head. Complaints of dizziness and vomiting.

An unknown number of persons were treated as outpatients by the staff of Winslow Hospital and discharged without a record being made of their injuries or injury.





*"Danville, Virginia Invites You to Make Our City Your City — A Fine Place to Live and Work." (Chamber of Commerce Report, April, 1963)**

A young Negro woman who will bear the scars of a police billy stick on her face for the rest of her life — she questions Danville as a "fine place to live and work." A Negro man who was beaten so savagely by police that he almost lost an eye, and was refused medical attention in jail for three days — he has questions also.

This "fine place" erupted into racial turmoil in late May, 1963 and for its size is running a close race with Birmingham for top honors in police brutality.

"Danville's population was 46,577 in the official U. S. census count...Ninety-nine per cent are American-born..."

The almost 15,000 Negro citizens of Danville, Virginia are all American-born. But only 6.2% of them (in the county) are registered voters; the schools are integrated only in a token manner; they cannot have white collar positions or key jobs in municipal government; they cannot eat at most restaurants in the city; they cannot

see motion pictures at the downtown theatres unless they sit in the balcony; they cannot sleep at the city's motels; their streets, for the most part, are unpaved and poorly lighted; their garbage is not collected regularly; and if they are ill — or beaten by white police — they go to an ill-staffed and ill-equipped segregated hospital.

They can be unemployed, or work as maids, doormen and janitors; they can be discriminated against, whipped, beaten, threatened, and jailed.

"The Library has nearly 70,000 volumes, over 900 records for children, other audio-visual material and a Genealogical Collection. There is a branch library for Negroes and a bookmobile which serves the outlying areas..."

Danville was affected with sit-ins when the movement spread rapidly through the South in 1960, but the central battle in this enlightened, liberal* upper South state came over the desegregation of the main Library.

Negroes and a few, very few, sympathetic whites waged a furious battle for several months to desegregate the Library. Not so ironically, the Library itself is a Confederate Memorial, where the last full cabinet meeting of the Confederacy took place before General Lee announced his surrender.

After bitter wrangling, the library officials, facing a court order to desegregate, closed the building altogether from September to November, 1960. The building was then reopened — on an integrated basis — but without chairs. For some months afterward, the Danville Library was one of the few free public libraries in the United States where a one-year card cost \$2.50.

"Often called the 'city of churches,' Danville has over 100 sanctuaries of various denominations. . . . The city maintains a high moral and spiritual tone..."



Rev. Lawrence Campbell

* All quotes in italics are taken from this report published by the Danville Chamber of Commerce in April, 1963.

One June 22, several police officers kicked in a door in the main sanctuary of the High Street (Negro) Baptist Church and arrested three workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The lock on the front door had been jimmied open the night before. The three SNCC workers were charged with grand jury indictments of "inciting the colored population to acts of violence and war against the white population" and were taken to jail.

This event, conducted with such "high moral and spiritual" tones, was perhaps one of the most outrageous skirmishes in the battle between the Negro community and the Danville city fathers.

The battle began, properly, on a hot shining last day of May, when two ministers, who had long agitated in their parishes for equality, led a protest march to city hall. Rev. Lawrence Campbell and Rev. A. I. Dunlap walked almost every day from May 31 to June 5 to the city hall, demanding equality in municipal employment. They wanted, as Negroes, to be employed as firemen, policemen, city clerks, meter readers and typists.

On June 5 the two clergymen, along with several students, tried to see Mayor Julian Stinson. Mayor Stinson was not available. The students and ministers demanded to be heard, however, and when Mayor Stinson was not forthcoming, they replied calmly that they would wait, and sat down on the floor.

Police rushed them, pushed Dunlap down a flight of stairs, and choked a young Negro girl, who, not properly schooled in non-violence, responded abruptly and swung at a policeman with her pocketbook. She and the two ministers were jailed.

Campbell and Dunlap, both leaders of the Danville Christian Progressive Association, were indicted by the grand jury for "inciting to riot" and



Rev. L. W. Chase

"inciting or encouraging a minor to commit a misdemeanor." Bond was set at \$5,500 each.

The next day, Campbell requested that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee send field secretaries into the city to aid the leadership, now being picked off and under heavy bond. The first SNCC field secretary arrived on Sunday, June 8. At one time or another, 15 SNCC workers aided the local movement in Danville.

Three -- Avon Rollins, a SNCC executive committee member, Robert Zellner, a field secretary, and Daniel Foss, a summer volunteer for SNCC -- hardly ever left.

Monday afternoon, June 10, 38 persons -- including Rollins and Foss -- were arrested as they marched to the city hall, still pressing publicly for their demands. Police turned fire hoses on them, and beat them with clubs.

That evening, the following scene took place.

A group of 85 Negroes (and one white woman, a SNCC office worker) walked five abreast from Rev. Campbell's church to the city jail. SNCCer Zellner was along, photographing the march. Mrs. Campbell was at the head of the line. The group, led by Rev. H. G. McGhee, sang hymns and circled the jail once, passing several policemen who stood there watching.

As they began the second trip around, police halted them. Chief of Police F. O. McCain snatched a camera from Zellner's hands, smashed it on the ground, and had him hauled into jail. McCain told Rev. McGhee to stop singing and disperse the group. Instead, Rev. McGhee broke into a loud prayer and asked forgiveness for the police "who know not what they do."

Chief McCain bellowed, "Let 'em have it" and firemen turned hoses on the people, many of them women and teenagers. Nightstick-wielding police and deputized garbage collectors smashed into the group, clubbing Negroes who were bunched for safety against parked cars. Some were washed under the cars; others were clubbed after the water knocked them down. Bodies lay on the street, drenched and bloody. Police and garbage collectors chased those demonstrators who were able to walk for two blocks.

At the Bible Way Church, pastored by Rev. Campbell, bloody men and women came in by twos and threes and were shuttled to the hospital.

Of 65 demonstrators, 40 were hurt. The next day, the two Danville news papers, the *Register* and the *Bee*, mentioned casually that "demonstrators were dispersed with the use of hoses and nightsticks."

The next day, Rev. L. W. Chase, pastor of the High Street Baptist Church and President of the DCPA, led a group of 200 Negroes to the city

hall to protest the police brutality of the night before and to again assert the need for equal employment. Many of those who paced slowly up and down in front of the city hall wore bandages on their heads and arms, and one young man walked with a crutch. Mayor Stinson was not available to see them.

Three days later, June 13, Rev. Chase again led about 250 Negroes to the city hall to speak to the Mayor. The crowd waited on the steps as Rev. Chase and five others — all victims of the attack June 10 — tried vainly to get into the city hall. The doors were locked, and sullen white faces peered at them unblinkingly as Chase called, "We want to see the Mayor."

Rejected, Chase and his group rejoined the crowd on the steps and everyone decided to stay all night, if necessary, to see the Mayor.

They stayed nine hours.

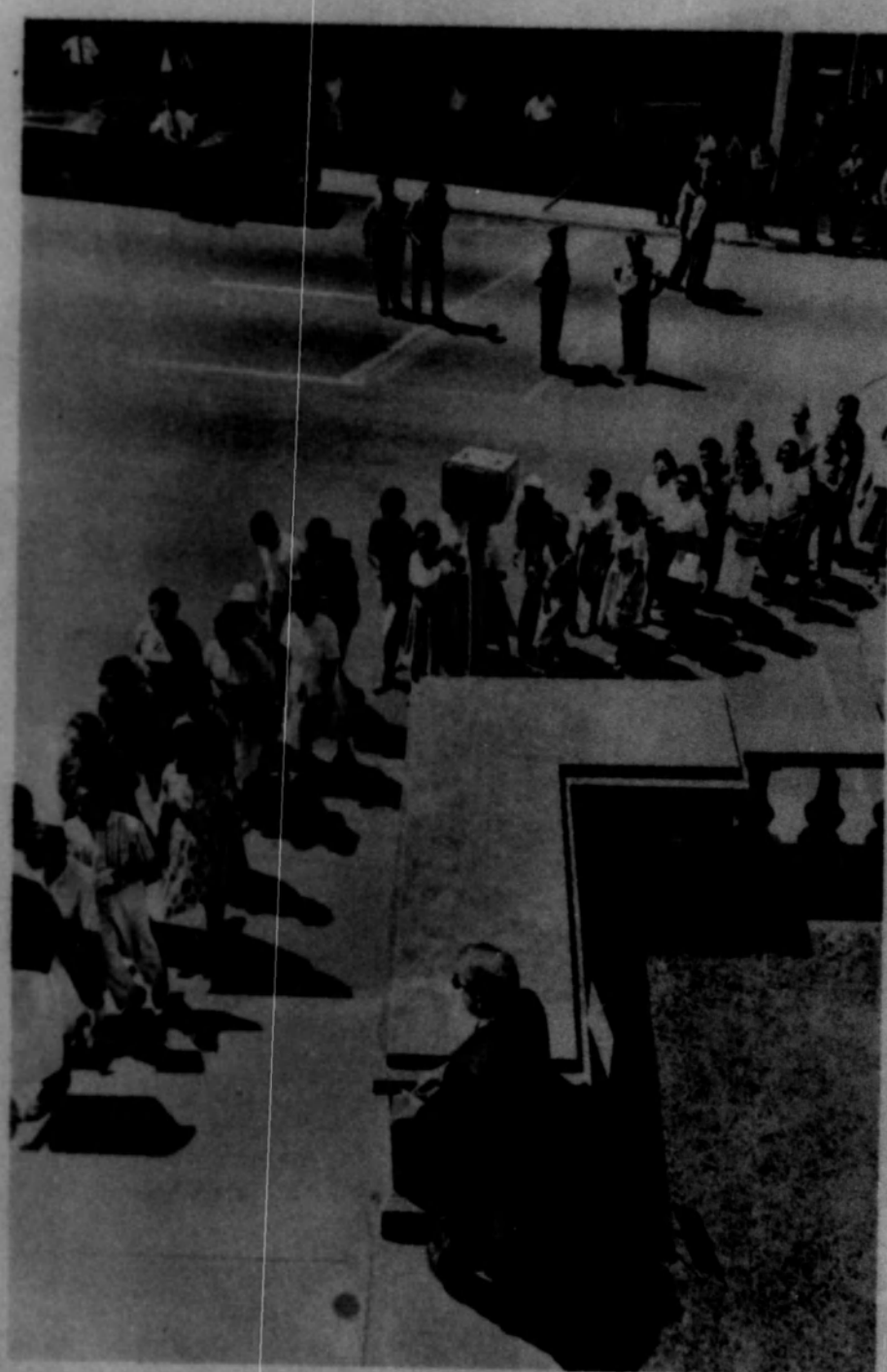
Women from the High Street church and other ladies from the community brought several hundred sandwiches and several hundred cokes for the demonstrators. The young and old people sang Freedom songs, talked, occasionally danced, heard a lecture on Negro history by James Forman, SNCC executive secretary, and waited.

At 11 p.m., when some of the demonstrators had stretched out on the narrow stairs prepared to sleep, if possible, a sudden huddle took place among the police, who had previously blocked off the area for four blocks around.

Then the fire trucks appeared. And police suddenly appeared in back of the demonstrators, on the top steps, after they had come from inside the city hall. They had clubs in hand. An old lady, trembling, cried, "Are they going to hurt us again? Are they going to beat us?"

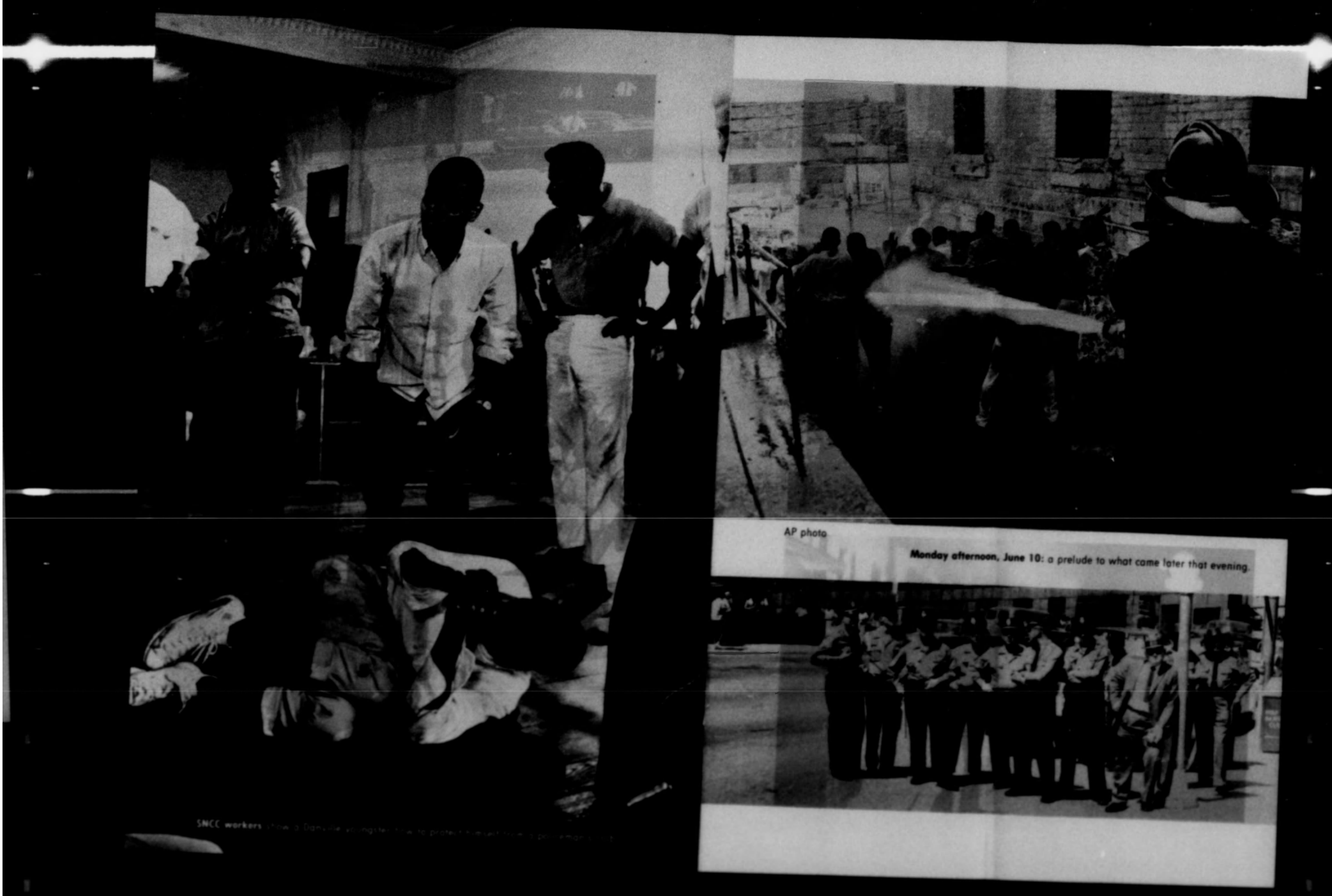
Dr. Milton Reid, Virginia representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Chase, and Forman conferred. The demonstrators huddled





One of several fruitless marches to the City Hall.

APR 1965



AP photo.

Monday afternoon, June 10: a prelude to what came later that evening.

SNCC workers show a demonstrator how to protect himself from police whips.





And so the people reluctantly left the steps of the City Hall.





On the steps of the City Hall.

On the steps of the City Hall.

together, one hand protecting their faces, the other clenched tightly around the railing which ran down the steps of the building.

Some in the back, closest to the police, began to flee, but about 50 persons were prepared to brave three high-pressure fire hoses not more than 15 feet from their faces.

Forman jumped up and said to Chief McCain, "What are you doing?"

Reid and Chase spoke together as Forman confronted the Chief. It was this confrontation, many people believe, which gave the demonstrators time to get out of the way of the hoses. High pressure hoses could have, at that small distance, blown eyes out and broken bones. So the group got up and descended the stairs. Police followed them, brandishing nightsticks, to the Negro neighborhood.

After that night's mass meeting at Rev. Campbell's church, police, armed with submachine guns, set up road blocks near the church and searched several cars. Standing near the four patrol cars loomed a riot tank with four machine guns mounted on top. This was Danville, Virginia, June, 1963 and its "high moral and spiritual tone..."

"LABOR — Danville people are largely native Virginians and Carolin-



SNCC workers: (left to right) Cordell Roogan, Dorothy Miller, Bernice Johnson, Avon Rollins, and Robert Zellner. Roogan and Miss Johnson are two of SNCC's Freedom Singers.

ians, 75.2 per cent white. They are loyal and intelligent workers...They believe in the old fashioned way of producing an honest day's work for an honest day's pay..."

Dan River Mills, Inc., is described by the Chamber of Commerce as "the largest single-unit textile mill in the world." It employs some 12,000 persons and, in 1962, sold over \$173 million worth of cloth and yarn.

Of the 12,000 employed at the mill, about 1100 are Negro. Although it is alleged that there are Negroes in key jobs, the highest position held by a Negro is as machinist. The maximum wage paid a Negro man is \$75.80 per week.

Robert N. Gardiner, the public relations director of the mill, is now public relations assistant to Mayor Stinson, who, with other city councilmen, refused to negotiate with "criminals and outside agitators." Many Negroes in Danville believe that Gardiner was taken on to smoothe over police brutality and the refusal to negotiate; they say the mill could, single-handedly, change the racial situation in Danville.

Since the protest began, Negroes have picketed the employment office of the mill, and have even been arrested on mill property. On July 9 leaders of the DCPA announced a "world-wide" boycott against all Dan River products. Demonstrations occurred simultaneously in New York City and in Danville on July 17 against the mill. The New York demonstrators were sponsored by several locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and the New York Friends of SNCC.

"The City maintains a police court, civil court, juvenile and domestic relations court, traffic court, and jointly with the state, the corporation court."

The City of Danville also maintains a corporation court Grand Jury which

on June 21, handed down indictments against 14 persons charging them with an ancient Virginia statute: "inciting the colored population to acts of violence and war against the white population." This statute, passed in the 1830's after a slave uprising, was used to hang John Brown after his Harper's Ferry raid. All the fourteen were placed on \$5000 bond each. All were either local leaders or associated with SNCC, SCLC, or the Danville Christian Progressive Association.

When the Grand Jury held its hearings the week prior to June 21, no person subpoenaed was allowed to bring his lawyer. Attorney Len Holt of Norfolk, Virginia had handled most of the cases. He, too, was indicted and spent three days in jail after he was served with the indictment in the courtroom.

Holt and other lawyers asked that all pending cases be placed in the jurisdiction of the Federal court. They complained that Judge A. M. Aiken, who had tried two cases, walked into the courtroom wearing a gun, and refused attorneys the opportunity of obtaining witnesses.

"Danville's civic and social organizations have shown a consistently progressive spirit, adding much to the civic development as well as to the cultural and social life of the city."

Since demonstration began in Danville on a large, concentrated and consistent scale, the only voice from the white community has been a statement from 13 ministers, speaking as individuals, asking for increased communication between the races. But not one "civic or social" organization issued any official statement urging the city fathers to create a bi-racial committee or to give the Negro community any of the rights it so stridently demanded. In fact, the sole city councilman who spoke up for an official



Observers

bi-racial committee was publicly reprimanded.

So this, then, is the "progressive spirit" of Danville.

It will be up to the Negro community and the largely mute white community to see which direction Danville takes. There are only a few alternatives, and only a few roads on which to travel.

The hardest of all is the road on which the city administration has embarked, for the bitterness always latent in this tight unill community is now deeply embedded. Too many beatings, too many arrests, too many indignities have already been suffered by the Negroes of Danville, Virginia for them to forget.

The end of this story cannot be written now, and will only be written by the Negro community in Danville, the heroes who were beaten but were not afraid to go back and continue saying to the city: "We will continue. You can work with us to make this a truly 'fine place to live and work' or you can, as you have already done, try to thwart us in every way you devise. But no matter which way you choose, the outcome will eventually be the same. We will win."

Published by

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Text

Dorothy Miller

Photography and layout

Jimmy Lyon

Building was built by the
organization.

So the time is the
spirit of the South.
It will be up to the South
and the people who are
to see which direction
There are only a few
only a few who are
The history of all is the

THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE grew out of the student sit-in movement in 1960. It is composed of local protest groups across the South, a staff of 190 young people, and Friends of SNCC groups in the North.

SNCC staff and local affiliate group members work on voter registration and direct action in the hard core areas of the South. They daily face the violence portrayed in this pamphlet.

SNCC looks toward a day when all men shall walk with their heads high, each with equal opportunities, unafraid.

The costs of this pamphlet have been borne by SNCC in order that the Daaville story could be told. Your contribution will help cover printing costs and further the struggle for human dignity in the South. Make checks payable to SNCC.



August, 1963

THE FUTURE...

The future means redoubled efforts to continue...

- introducing educated and determined young workers into hard core areas;
- maintaining a college contact that leads to militant action in cities and provides new recruits for full time work.

The future means...

- expanding our pilot voter registration projects in cities to provide workers in surrounding counties.
- finding more funds to support students willing to work at subsistence wages and share the life of the Southern rural Negro while trying to convince him of his rights.
- providing more and better workshops and conferences on the meaning and techniques of nonviolent community action and political involvement.

Change will be slow, but change must take place. SNCC will need *three times our current staff* to do the job we have only begun. We will also need *three times our current budget*.

The future means your support...

- in contributions and in stimulating your local community to break down every form of racial discrimination now.
- in letting us know how we can help you and how you can help us.

DANVILLE, VA.

WE BELIEVE AND WE ASK YOU TO BELIEVE WITH US: WE SHALL OVERCOME!

SNCC

SNCC: Structure and Leadership

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is not a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements.

The Coordinating Committee itself consists of representatives of protest groups which meet regularly to formulate strategy. The Committee elects an executive committee, which is responsible for employing staff and overseeing the general program.

Chairman: JOHN LEWIS

Executive Secretary: JAMES FORMAN

Staff Coordinator: WORTH LONG

Communications

Director: JULIAN BOND

Project Directors:

Mississippi: ROBERT MOSES

Southwest Georgia: CHARLES SHEBOD

Central Alabama: BERNARD LAFAYETTE

Arkansas: WILLIAM HANSEN

Eastern Shore: REGINALD ROBINSON

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
8½ Raymond Street, N. W., Atlanta 14, Georgia
Telephone: 688-0331

Photos: Danny Lyon
August, 1963

SNCC

We, the . . . students who make up the staff of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the thousands that make up its base, have staked our lives on the principle that an interracial democracy can be made to work in this country, even in the fields, bayous, and deltas of our deep South.

We have not spared ourselves in attempting to make that faith good. We call on the federal government to do likewise. We would have it understood that we are not calling on the country for what she might do for us, but rather to inform her of what she must be prepared to do for herself.

... from SNCC testimony, before the House Judiciary Committee, May, 1963

HISTORY

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was born out of the history-making sit-in movement that erupted across the South in the spring of 1960. At Easter of that year, the first southwide meeting of sit-in leaders was held in Raleigh, North Carolina. Here a temporary committee to promote communication and coordination of activities among protest groups was set up. This Committee met monthly during the summer, opened an office in Atlanta, and at a second conference held in Atlanta, October, 1960, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was formally organized. One representative from each Southern state and the District of Columbia made up the Coordinating Committee.

Participation in the Freedom Rides in 1961 and a growing sense of the depth of fear that shackled most Negroes of the South convinced SNCC leaders that *some one would have to TAKE the freedom movement to the millions of exploited, disfranchised and degraded Negroes of the Black Belt* . . .

SNCC DID JUST THAT.

... August, 1961—SNCC launched its first voter-registration project . . . choosing Waltham, Pike and Amite Counties of Mississippi.—This sparked nonviolent direct action by hundreds of high-school students in McComb, Miss., and led to the development of a statewide voter registration program, recently dramatized by the use of snarling police dogs to stop Negroes from registering in Greenwood, Mississippi.

... October, 1961—SNCC workers went to Albany, Georgia, and became the catalytic fuse for the massive protests of the Albany Movement.

... By November, 1961, some sixteen students had volunteered to take out a year or more from school to work in the hard-core rural areas for subsistence only.



SAVANNAH, GA.



ATLANTA, GA.

PROGRAM

SNCC's grass-roots approach is designed to . . . build indigenous, trained leadership . . . on college and high school campuses, and in local communities . . .

• • • In recruiting potential student leaders from college campuses and sending them to work in rural communities, SNCC hopes to bridge the gap between centers of learning and the work-a-day communities.

• • • SNCC workers have organized and guided local protest movements which are never identified as SNCC projects. This is part of its program of developing, building, and strengthening indigenous leadership.

This program has captured the imagination of students all over the country, and today more than 150 SNCC field secretaries are symbols of courage and dedication as they undertake the often tedious and tiring, and always dangerous work, in the most difficult areas of the South. . . . Mississippi—Southwest Georgia—Central Alabama—Eastern Arkansas—Southern Virginia

These students work for subsistence salaries when funds are available, but at times they have chopped cotton and picked squash to secure food. They live in the community, often in the homes of local residents, for the weeks and months that are required to break through generations of fear and intimidation. The students' courage helps emerging leaders achieve a new self image and the strength to act. Sustained personal contact, discussion and persuasion and his determination to stay with them and their problems, give the local people confidence in the SNCC worker and the program he advocates. The people then begin to gain enough confidence in themselves to seek and assert their rights.

In the community SNCC workers organize for voter registration and direct action. SNCC voter registration efforts give disfranchised Negroes the right to vote in areas where they have been denied this right since Reconstruction. And, fully as important, the program deepens an awareness of the meaning of true class citizenship, develops a community of action, and creates mutual trust and support among people who too often have been suspicious and divided by fear.

As of summer, 1963, SNCC had initiated and participated in . . . direct action campaigns in 49 cities in 13 states. . . .

Place stamp
here

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights - N.A.A.
X Reeman/Cynthia
X

November 13, 1963

Mr. John J. O'Rourke, Vice President
Teamsters Joint Council No. 16
265 West 14th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Cynthia Reeman,
which is self-explanatory.

Would you kindly arrange for the shipment of these
books and forward the bill to me here at the International
office.

Fraternalty yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yl
Enc.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Civil Rights - M.C.
Reeman, Cynthia
X

October 31, 1963

Mr. Nicholas Kieburg
Teamsters Joint Council No. 16
265 West 14th Street
New York, New York

Dear Nick:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Cynthia Reeman,
which is self-explanatory.

Would you kindly arrange for the shipment of these
books and forward the bill to me here at the International Union.

Fraternally yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yk
Enc.

October 31, 1963

Miss Cynthia Reeman
James Monroe High School
1300 Boynton Avenue
Bronx 72, New York

Dear Miss Reemas:

I am in receipt of your letter and aside from any public relations value, I recognise this is an important project and I am happy to cooperate.

In the next few days, I will have a representative contact you in respect to the shipment.

Very truly yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/yk

James Monroe High School
1300 Baynton Avenue
Bronx 72, New York

James R. Hoffa
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

It seems to me that there are times when the only person one should turn to--if the reasons are important enough--is the man at the top. And since you constitute the very top of the Teamsters--and my students and I very much need their help for what we feel are the most important of reasons--it is to you that I turn.

Two weeks ago I asked the 4,000 students who attend James Monroe to make their contribution to a better America by bringing books to be sent to a community in Mississippi that has neither library nor bookstore. Those wonderful kids responded with 4,791 volumes--and we have three more days left to our book drive. Needless to say, we cannot possible send 70 cartons through the mail. But with your blessing (and one of your trucks and drivers) we can send an entire library to Tougaloo, Mississippi, the book collection center of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee which is working to educate Negroes so that they can register to vote.

We don't ask you to share our enthusiasm for this project, although we certainly hope that you will. But we do ask you to consider the public relations value to you and your men of a truck traveling along the east coast with a banner noting that, courtesy of the Teamsters, a small library is on its way from students in New York to students in Mississippi.

Please do help us.

Most sincerely,

Cynthia Reenan
Cynthia Reenan

Office of the General President

To:

11/24/64

DATE

From:

CIVIL RIGHTS - MAG
X JC 62

8/8/63
8/12/63
8/15/63

HJG

8/10/63

The above file has not been returned for filing as of 11/24/64

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE ✓

Civil Rights - Neg

X 100

X

August 1, 1963

Mr. John Backhus, Vice President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
N. W. Corner 11th and Chew Sts.
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Jack:

Attached is a bill from Roadway Express involving
shipment of food and clothing to negroes in Greenwood, Miss.

You will recall I spoke to you about the possibility
of your Joint Council picking up this tab as a contribution to the
current efforts of the negroes to register in that State. Our
Joint Councils around the country have been aiding in similar
efforts also.

Fraternally yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yk
Enc.

CARRIER		SHIPPER		CONSIGNEE		DATE		TIME		PLACE	
ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC. ACCOUNTING COPY 141-53316											
FROM: 4701 R 451 TO: 4701 R 451 BY: 1250 PAST DUE Please remit to: P.O. Box 1111 Akron, Ohio											
ST. LOUIS MOUSE & FARMS 1521 N. 4TH AVE PHILA PA WILL INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEACHERS 25 LOUISIANA AVE NW WASHINGTON DC ST. LOUIS MOUSE & FARMS 708 AVE IN L. ENWOOD MISS											
NO.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED	WEIGHT	PRICE	REMARKS	CHARGE						
1	CORRECTION ISSUED PHILA 8/5 H DID READ	1850	568		105 00 COLL						
2	THIS PERSONAL EFFECTS VNX 100 LB										
3	SHOULD READ										
4	BB SAME AS ABOVE	1850	568		105 00 PPD						
CORRECTION ISSUED TO CHANGE FROM COLLECT TO PPD CHARGES PER AUTH. BILLING ERROR.											

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC.

"Scheduled Transportation Over Half the Nation"

141-53815

4

ORIGINAL FREIGHT BILL

FROM: THE POINT TO: CA P.U. DATE: CA CODE:

ROADWAY P.U. DATE: TO: BL OR GIL NO: LOCATION:

FELLOWSHIP HOUSE & FARM CO INC
1521 W GIRARD AVE
PHILADELPHIA PENN

CHARLES SHERRON
501 SOUTH MADISON
ALBANY GEORGIA

THE POINT TO: CA P.U. DATE: CA CODE:

NO. PCS. DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED

196 CTHOUSEHOLD GOODS VIX 10c XEE PR LB.....

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC.
P.O. BOX 1111
BRONX, OHIO

TO ATL...
AS...
BEYOND.....

9450
12000
355

145

42600
17400
600.00
PREPAID

NOTE: SHOULD BE PREPAID PER AUTHORITY MR WELSH OF SHIPPER.....

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

na g

Roadway Express

TO INSURE YOUR ACCOUNT
IS PROPERLY CREDITED
RETURN THE DUPLICATE
COPY OF THIS INVOICE
WITH YOUR REMITTANCE.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION REQUIRES ALL
CHARGES TO BE PAID WITHIN 7 DAYS.

RE-CONSIGNMENT

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC.

"Scheduled Transportation Over Half the Nation"

FREIGHT BILL NO.

141-53815

FORM #7

REV. 12

5

DUPLICATE REMITTANCE BILL

ADVANCE CONNECTING LINE ONLY
THE POINT C/L NAME AND F/S NO. C/L DATE C/L CODE

ROADWAY F.S. DATE TO B/L OR G/L NO. LOCATION
6 4 6PM (P) 410

FELLOWSHIP HOME & FURN CO INC
1521 N GILMAN AVE
PHILADELPHIA PENN

CHARLES SHERRID
504 SOUTH HARRISON
ALBANY GEORGIA

RETURN THIS COPY
WITH YOUR REMITTANCE

THE POINT C/L NAME C/L CODE INTERLINE DIVISIONS ONLY ADVANCE REVENUE BEYOND

NO. PCS. DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED WEIGHT RATE CHARGES

156 CT HOUSEHOLD GOODS WGT 10; EXE FR LB.....

TO ATL...	9450		42600
AS..	12000	395	17400
BEYOND.....		145	600.00
			PREPAID

NOTE++++SHOULD BE PREPAID PER AUTHORITY OF WELSH OF SHIPPER.....

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC.		PHONE	EXT.	DATE	TO WHOM TALKED	FREIGHT BILL NO. 141-53815		FORM 27 REV. 10-54 6
CASHIER'S COPY						COLLECTION NOTES:		
ADVANCE	TO	DATE	CL CODE					
THE FIRM	CL NAME AND TIS NO.	CL P.M. DATE	CL CODE					
ROADWAY P.M. DATE	TO	CL P.M. DATE	CL CODE					
6 63R(F) 418								
FELLOWSHIP HOUSE & FARM CO INC				ENCIRCLE AMOUNT PAID. IF PAID SHORT OR OVER, WRITE IN				
1521 W GIRARD AVE				AND ENCIRCLE THE AMOUNT PAID; THEN ATTACH TO THE WHITE				
PHILADELPHIA PENN				COPY OF CASH REPORT AN EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFERENCE.				
CHARLES SHERROD								
504 SOUTH MADISON								
ALBANY GEORGIA								
THE FIRM	CL NAME	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED	INTERLINE DIVISION	ADVANCE	REVENUE	BEYOND		
NO. PCL			ONLY					
196		CTHOUSEHOLD GOODS VIK 104 REG PR LB.....						
		TO ATL...		9450	355	42600		
		AS..		12000	145	17400		
		BEYOND.....				600.00		
						PREPAID		
NOTE:---SHOULD BE PREPAID PER AUTHORITY MR WELSH OF SHIPPER.....								

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

MAC

X

X

"Scheduled Transportation Over Half the Nation"

141-53815

FORM P-
REV. 37
4

8426

TO INSURE YOUR ACCOUNT
IS PROPERLY CREDITED
RETURN THE DUPLICATE
COPY OF THIS INVOICE
WITH YOUR REMITTANCE.

ROADWAY P.U. DATE	16	B/T OF GRL NO.	LOCATION
6/4/63 R 418			R

FELLOWSHIP HOUSE & FARM 1521 W GIRARD
 AVE PHILA PA BILL:
 INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
 24 LOUISIANA AVE NW WASHINGTON, DC AUTH JA
 STUDENTS NON VIOLENCE COORDINATING COMM
 X CHARLES SHERARD 504 S MADISON AVE
 ALBANY GA

THE INDEPENDENT STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION REQUIRES ALL CHARGES TO BE PAID WITHIN 7 DAYS.

NO. PCL		DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED	WEIGHT	RATE	CHARGES
196		CORRECTION ISSUED PHILA 6/7 OIO READ AKRON, OHIO	9450 12000	355	426 00 PPD
196		SAME AS ABOVE SHOULD READ AS	9450 12000	391	469 20 PPD
		CORRECTION ISSUED TO SHOW CORRECT DESTINATION AND CHARGES PER TELEPHONE CALL 1130 6/7 FROM SHIPPER			

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED
CORRECTION ISSUED PHILA 6/7
OIO READ
CTNS HOUSEHOLD GOODS VRX 10: LB
AKRON 8, OHIO
AS

SHOULD READ

196 SAME AS ABOVE

CORRECTION ISSUED TO SHOW CORRECT DESTINATION
AND CHARGES PER TELEPHONE CALL 1130 6/7
FROM SHIPPER

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC.

DUPLICATE FREIGHT BILL

"Schedules Transportation Over Half the Nation"

ADVANCE CORRECTING LINE ONLY

THE POINT

C/L NAME AND F/S NO.

ROADWAY P.J. DATE

6/4/63 R

418

C/L P.J. DATE

C/L CODE

RT OF ORL. NO.

LOCATION

141-53815

8426

RETURN THIS COPY
WITH YOUR REMITTANCE

FELLOWSHIP HOUSE & FARM 1521 W GIRARD
AVE PHILA PA BILL
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
25 LOUISIANA AVE NW WASHINGTON DC AUTH JAMES R HOFFA
STUDENTS NON VIOLENCE COORDINATING COMM
S CHARLES SHERARD 504 S MADISON AVE
ALBANY GA

NO. PCS. 196
DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED
CTHS HOUSEHOLD GOODS VNX 104 LB
AS
CORRECTION ISSUED PHILA 6/7
DID READ
SHOULD READ

CORRECTION ISSUED TO SHOW CORRECT DESTINATION AS
AND CHARGES PER TELEPHONE CALL 1150 6/7
FROM SHIPPER

ADVANCE	REVENUE	BEYOND
WEIGHT	RATE	CHARGES
9450 12000	355	426 00 PPD
9450 12000	391	469 20 PPD

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC.

PHONE EXT. DATE TO WHOM TALKED

141-53815

6

CASHER'S COPY

NO. C/L NAME AND T/R NO. C/L P/L DATE C/L CODE

COLLECTION NOTES:

8426

ROADWAY P/L DATE TO B/L OR T/R NO. LOCATION

6/1/67 1 410
PELLOWSHIP HOUSE 6 FAHM 1521 W 81A80
AVE PHILA PA BILL:
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
25 LOUISIANA AVE NW WASHINGTON DC AUTH JAMES R. MORFA
STUDENTS NON VIOLENCE COORDINATING COMM
2 EMBLETS SHERAGO 504 S MADISON AVE
ALBANY GA

IF PAID SHORT OR OVER, WRITE IN
AND ENCIRCLE THE AMOUNT PAID; THEN ATTACH TO THE WHITE
COPY OF CASH REPORT AN EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFERENCE.

NO. P/L	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED	INTERLINE DIVISIONS ONLY	ADVANCE	REVENUE	BEYOND
196	CORRECTION ISSUED PHILA 6/7 DID READ ETNS HOMEROLD 6008 VNX 104 LD AS		9450 12000	355	426 00 PBB
	SHOULD READ				
195 SAME AS ABOVE	AS		9450 12000	391	489 80 PPD
	CORRECTION ISSUED TO SHOW CORRECT DESTINATION AND CHARGES PER TELEPHONE CALL 1130 6/7 FROM SHIPPER				

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

na H

X Road Express, Inc.

X

June 7, 1963

Mr. John Bachhus, Vice President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
N. W. Corner of 11th and Chew Streets
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Today I received a copy of the bill of lading
indicating shipment of goods to Atlanta as per my telephone
request.

Please know I appreciate your cooperation.

Faternally yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yk

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC.

"Scheduled Transportation Over Half the Nation"

Freight Bill No.

141-53015

ORIGINAL FREIGHT BILL

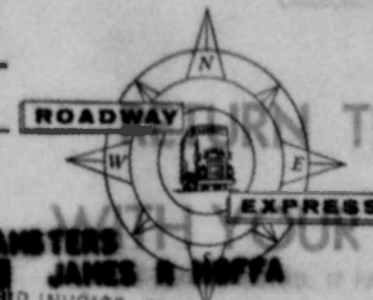
ADVANCE COLLECTING LINE ONLY
THE POINT C/L NAME AND T/R NO. EX PR. SAN C/L CODE

ROADWAY FUL DATE TO BY OF DEL. NO. LOCATION

6/4/68 R 411

FELLOWSHIP HOUSE SPAIN
1521 W GIRARD AVE PHILA PA
BILL INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
25 LOUISIANA AVE NW WASHINGTON DC ADON JAMES R. NAPPA

STUDENTS NON VIOLENCE COORDINATING
6 DAYTON ST NW ATLANTA GA



TO INSURE YOUR ACCOUNT
IS PROPERLY CREDITED
RETURN THE DUPLICATE
COPY OF THIS INVOICE
WITH YOUR REMITTANCE.

THIS IS YOUR INVOICE. PLEASE RETURN
WITHIN 15 DAYS WITH THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION REQUIRES ALL
PAYMENT IS DUE ON CHARGES TO BE PAID WITHIN 7 DAYS.

NO. PCS.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED	WEIGHT	RATE	CHARGES
190	CORRECTION ISSUED FROM P.O. BOX 1111 CTHS HOUSEHOLD GOODS VHX 100 LB 45 PHO	12000	355	426 00 COLL
190	SHOULD READ 190 BARS DE ARIVE	12000	355	426 00 PPD

CORRECTION ISSUED TO CHANGE FROM
COLLECT TO PPD - BILLING ERROR.

JUN 13 1968

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC.
P. O. BOX 1111
ATLANTA, GA 30303

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC.

"Scheduled Transportation Over Half the Nation"

DUPLICATE FREIGHT BILL

FREIGHT BILL NO.

141-53015

FORM 57
REV. 57

5

SHIP TO: C/L NAME AND D/R NO. C/L P.U. DATE C/L CODE

ROADWAY P.U. DATE TO B/L OR G/L NO. LOCATION

6/4/63 R 411

FELLOWSHIP HOUSE 6FARM
1521 N GIBBARD AVE PHILA PA

BILL INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
115 LOUISIANA AVE NW WASHINGTON DC AUTH JAMES B MOFFA

STIMENTS NON VIOLENCE COORDINATING COMM
D. MONTGOMERY ST NW ATLANTA GA

RETURN THIS COPY
WITH YOUR REMITTANCE

NO. PCS.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED	WEIGHT	RATE	CHARGES	
				ADVANCE	BEYOND
196	CORRECTION ISSUED PHILA 6/5 M DID READ STIM HOUSEHOLD GOODS VRX 100 LB AS	9450 12000	355		426 00 COLL
196	SHOULD READ SAME AS ABOVE	9450 12000	355		426 00 PPD

CORRECTION ISSUED TO CHANGE FROM
COLLECT TO PPD - BILLING ERROR.

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC. PHONE EXT. DATE TO WHOM TAKEN

CASHIER'S COPY
CARRIER'S COPY ONLY
CL NAME AND T/S NO.

ROADWAY P.O. DATE TO CL CODE
6/4/63-R-411
FELLOWSHIP HOUSE 6FARM
1521 W GIRARD AVE PHILA PA
BILL INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
25 LOUISIANA AVE NW WASHINGTON DC AUTO
STUDENTS NON VIOLENCE COORDINATING
6 RAYMOND ST NW ATLANTA GA

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED
CORRECTION ISSUED PHILA 6/5 W
DID READ
CTNS HOUSEHOLD GOODS VNX 10c LB AS
SHOULD READ
196 SAME AS ABOVE
CORRECTION ISSUED TO CHANGE FROM
COLLECT TO PPD - BILLING ERROR.

INTERLINE DIVISIONS ONLY ADVANCE REVENUE RETARD
9450 12000 355 426 00
AS 9450 12000 355 426 00
PPD

PRIORITY RETURN
141-53815
6
8426
COLLECTION NOTES:

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC.

"Scheduled Transportation Over Half the Nation"

ORIGINAL FREIGHT BILL

141-53816

4

ROADWAY P.O. DATE TO RT. OR GBL. NO. LOCATION
6/4/63 R 451

FELLOWSHIP HOUSE & FARMS
1521 W GIRARD AVE PHILA PA
BILL INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS
25 LOUISIANA AVE NW WASHINGTON DC AUTH JAMES R. HOFFA
STUDENTS NON VIOLENCE COORDINATING COMM
708 AVE IN GREENBERG MISS

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION REQUIRES ALL CHARGES TO BE PAID WITHIN 7 DAYS.

THIS IS YOUR INVOICE		INFORMING RETURN		REVENUE	BEYOND
DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE		PAYMENT IS DUE ON OR BEFORE		RATE	CHARGES
NO. PCS.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE	DATE	WEIGHT		
89	CORRECTION ISSUED PHILA B/S M DID READ THIS PERSONAL EFFECTS VNX 104 LB	JUN 13 1963	1850	568	105 08 COLL
89	SHOULD READ BONE AS ABOVE		1850	568	105 08 PPD

CORRECTION ISSUED TO CHANGE FROM COLLECT TO PPD CHARGES PER AUTH BILLING ERROR.

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC.

Scheduled Transportation Over Half the Nation

PROPERTY MAIL PERMIT

FORM 57

DUPLICATE PRESENT DEL

141-53818

5

ADVANCE CONNECTING LINE ONLY
TRK. POINT C/L NAME AND F/I NO. C/L F/I NO. C/L CODE

ROADWAY P.D. DATE TO B/L OR ORL NO. LOCATION
6/4/63 R 451

RETURN THIS COPY
WITH YOUR REMITTANCE

FELLOWSHIP HOUSE & FARMS
1521 W GIRARD AVE PHILA PA
BILL INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
25 LOUISIANA AVE NW WASHINGTON DC AUTH JAMES & HOFFA
STUDENTS NON VIOLENCE COORDINATING COMM
FOR ARE IN GREENWOOD BLDG

NO. PCS.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED	WEIGHT	RATE	CHARGES
09	EDGESTON ISSUED PHILA O/S M BIG BEAS STND PERSONAL EFFECTS VHX 104 LB	1050	500	105 00 COLL
09	SAME AS ABOVE SHOULD BEAD	1050	560	105 00 PPD

CORRECTION ISSUED TO CHANGE FROM COLLECT
TO PPD CHARGES PER AUTH BILLING ERROR.

ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC.

PHONE EXT. DATE TO WHOM TALKED

PROPERTY BILL NO.

141-53816

6

CASHIER'S COPY

ADVANCE COLLECTING UNIT NO. C/L NAME AND F/S NO. C/L P.U. DATE C/L CODE

COLLECTION NOTES:

458

ROADWAY P.U. DATE TO B/L OR OIL NO. LOCATION

6/4/65 6 401

FELLOWSHIP HOUSE & FARMS
1521 W GIRARD AVE PHILA PA
OIL INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
25 LOUISIANA AVE NW WASHINGTON DC AUTH JAMES R. HOFFA

STUDENTS NON VIOLENCE COUNCIL
708 AVE IN GREENWOOD MISS

IF PAID SHORT OR OVER, WRITE IN
AND ENCIRCLE THE AMOUNT PAID; THEN ATTACH TO THE WHITE
COPY OF CASH REPORT AN EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFERENCE.

NO. PCL	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES SHIPPED	ADVANCE	REVENUE	BEYOND
09	CORRECTION ISSUED PHILA 6/5 H DID READ CTING PERSONAL EFFECTS VNX 100 LB	1850	500	105 08 COLL
09	SHOULD BEAD SAME AS ABOVE	1850	500	105 08 PPD
CORRECTION ISSUED TO CHANGE FROM COLLECT TO PPD CHARGES PER AUTH BILLING ERROR.				

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE ✓
No. 6
X CORE
X Mississippi-Alabama
Southern Relief Comm.
X Kuebeck, Robert M. (Pres.)

June 7, 1963

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

The attached is self-explanatory. I am
wondering if you can give me a run down or at least
your opinion of the Mississippi-Alabama Southern Relief
Committee.

Fraternally yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yh
Enc.

Mississippi-Alabama Southern Relief Committee

211 WEST 125th STREET

NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

UN. 4-8817

Mr. ROBERT M. KINLOCH
Executive Chairman
General Coordinator of the
United Board of Registration
of America

Dr. C. S. STAMPS
Executive Secretary-Treasurer
Pres. Baptist Ministers Conference
of Greater New York
and Vicinity, Inc.

Mrs. ORA W. MORLEY
Secretary Public Relations

May 28, 1963

International Brotherhood
of Teamsters Union
25 Louisiana Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Attn: Mr. J. Hoffa

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

Since you are no stranger to conflicts, struggles, and economic reprisals, we know you will sympathize with the purpose of our Committee.

We are the Mississippi-Alabama Southern Relief Committee, and our purpose is to collect food, clothing and funds for the thousands of destitute people who are the victims of a very brutal form of economic reprisal, which extends even to their children.

People fighting for their basic human rights, are cut off from federal and state surplus assistance, to the extent of their children being deprived of milk and bread.

Within the past five months we sent 26,000 lbs. of food and clothing and funds to the suffering people in Miss. and Albany, Ga. We now have 70,000 lbs. of

Mississippi-Alabama Southern Relief Committee

211 WEST 125th STREET

NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

UN. 4-8317

Rev. ROBERT M. KINLOCH

Executive Chairman
General Coordinator of the
United Board of Registration
of America

Dr. C. S. STAMPS

Executive Secretary-Treasurer
Pres. Baptist Ministers Conference
of Greater New York
and Vicinity, Inc.

Mrs. ORA W. MORLEY

Secretary Public Relations

Food and clothing in our warehouse.

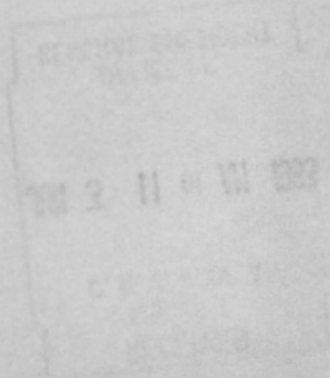
If we are to continue with this work,
we need sponsors to help expedite this
shipment of food and clothing so desperate-
ly needed, and so keenly appreciated.

One of our problems is transportation, and we
greatly appreciate any assistance you can lend us
in shipping and funds for the Southern states.

We would appreciate your early reply to such
an urgent need - the cause of freedom.

Yours truly,

Rev. Robert Kinloch



ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

CF

~~Mr. G~~
~~X Brandeis University~~
~~X Caspe, William D.~~
~~X Timm, Norman~~

June 5, 1963

Mr. Nicholas P. Morrissey, General Organizer
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
650 Beacon Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Dear Sir and Brother:

In accordance with our recent telephone conversation I am enclosing a copy of a letter, dated May 31, 1963, from Mr. Norman Gries of Brandeis University.

Fraternaly yours,

L. N. Steinberg
Personal Representative
to the General President

LMS:non
Enclosure

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

May 31, 1963

Mr. Steleberg
c/o International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Steleberg:

Our student committee, represented by William Caspe, as well as our dean's office, appreciate the assistance your organization has offered in connection with the alleviation of the unfortunate situation existing in certain areas of the South.

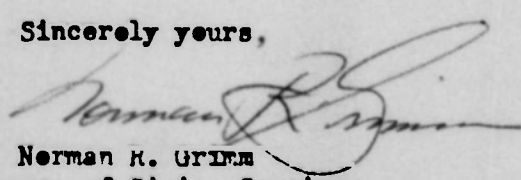
Over 800 of our students gave up one meal in order to participate in a movement to supply food items to the people of Greenwood, Mississippi. The total supply which we will obtain for the committee will consist of institutional size canned fruits and vegetables, together with 100# bags of rice, flour and sugar. The total weight will approximate 4500 lbs, and the overall capacity required will be about 90 cubic feet.

You will recall that you requested the above information so that you could make suitable arrangements with one of your Boston representatives for transportation of the food to Greenwood. The food will be picked up at the Suffolk Grocery Co., 460 E. Street, SOUTH BOSTON, MASS. AND DELIVERY WILL BE MADE TO: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, 708 AVENUE N, GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI.

If you kindly let me know when it will be possible for the food to be picked up, I will notify the Suffolk Grocery Co. We plan to have a photographer present to take a few pictures of the actual "SHIPPING OF FOOD TO GREENWOOD."

Thank you for your fine cooperation

Sincerely yours,


Norman H. Green
Manager of Dining Services

cc: William Caspe
Dean Reen

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

N. H. G.

X Brandeis University

X Caspe, William B.

May 10, 1963

Mr. Nicholas Morrissey, Gen. Org.
International Bro. of Teamsters
690 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Nick:

The attached copy of communication from Bill Caspe
is self-explanatory.

Our Union has been cooperating with this group all
around America, and in each respective community
the joint councils have picked up the tab to get this
food into the South. Will you kindly discuss this with
your Joint Council and see if you can arrange with them
to pay the transportation cost of sending this food to
the negroes in the South who are today in a tremendous
struggle for the most elementary kind of rights.

Fraternally yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yl
Enc.

WILLIAM B. CASPE
BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASS.

May 9, 1963

Mr. Harold Gibbons
International Teamsters Union
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

On Thursday, May 24 Brandeis University in cooperation with the National Student Association will conduct a student fast to obtain food for the Negro citizens in the Mississippi Delta area. I have been told by Tim Hanning to contact you to make further arrangements for the delivery of this food. Conservative estimates indicate that in excess of 3000 pounds of food will be involved. I would appreciate your giving me the name of the Teamsters Union official in this area with whom I could make final arrangements. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Bill Caspe

Bill Caspe
Brandeis '65

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE ✓

Handwritten:
X Brandeis University
X Grimm, Norman

Handwritten: COPY

June 4, 1963

Mr. Chester Ormond
650 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Ormond:

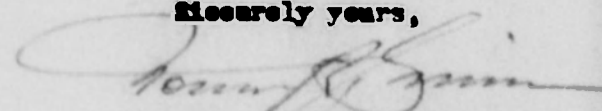
In accordance with our telephone conversation this morning I am pleased to send you the enclosed copy of my letter of May 31st to Mr. Lawrence Steinberg.

I think the letter contains all the information you will require to complete the shipment of food items to Greenwood, Mississippi. If you will kindly let me know when it would be most convenient to pick up the merchandise, I will notify Mr. Sidney Keys of the Suffolk Grocery Co.

As I mentioned over the phone, we expect to have our college photographer on hand to take a few pictures of the "actual loading of the food onto the truck" for our public relations office.

Again, I wish to express our appreciation for the generous cooperation we have received from the Brotherhood of International Teamsters.

Sincerely yours,

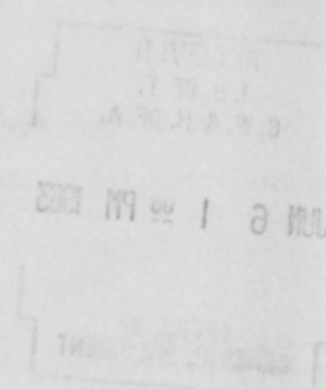


Norman R. Orison
Manager of Dining Services

NRG/bjm

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Lawrence Steinberg
Mr. William Coops
Dean Bean
L. Kane



MEMORANDUM

6/3/63

Mr. Ben Freedman said this was all taken care
of.

✓
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ FILE
722
x Fellowship House
x King, Diana

To Loggins
Date _____ Time _____

MEMO

Mr. Mr. Battles
of drum
Phone drum

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL HIM
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU	RUSH

Message NOT RECORDED

Mr. Washington -
35-40 3rd Fl.

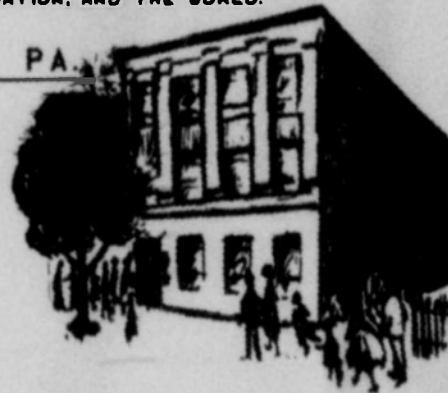
Taken by _____

Do 5-0283

Fellowship House

1521-23 W. GIRARD AVENUE • PHILA. 30, PA.

AT WORK FOR THIRTY YEARS BUILDING PEACE IN THE COMMUNITY,
THE NATION, AND THE WORLD.



May 23, 1963

Mr. James Hoffa
President, Teamster's Union
Warwick Hotel
1701 Locust Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

On behalf of the College Age Group of Fellowship House, thank you for lending support to our drive to benefit our fellow citizens. Your participation is of great significance and will not be forgotten.

Mr. Louis Battle informed us of the need to know possible moving dates. Although we had originally agreed on May 31 as the moving date, we feel that Monday, June 3 would give us adequate time to estimate poundage more correctly and to give sufficient time for loading. We hope that this arrangement is satisfactory for you.

We appreciate your contributions to the cause of freedom.

Adway-X

Mr KRAUSE-MGR-
Mr Hood ASS- MGR-
DK:dk

Sincerely yours,

Diana King
Diana King
Staff

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

17-0-0
CEDAR CREST COLLEGE
Allentown, Pennsylvania

Cedar Crest College
Manges, Nellie M.

OFFICE OF
DEAN OF WOMEN

May 16, 1963

Mr. Harold Gibbons
International Teamsters Union
25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

On behalf of the students of Cedar Crest College I want to thank you for making arrangements to have food contributed through the N.S.A. suggested "Meal for Freedom" plan sent to Greenwood, Mississippi.

By courtesy of the local International Teamsters Union the food was sent May 14 via Associated Transport Inc.

Sincerely yours,

Nellie M. Manges
Nellie M. Manges
Dean of Women

NMM/o

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Civil Rights - NAACP

X Central Conference

X Rev. R. R. (Rev.)

April 13, 1963

Mr. C. P. Chuchray, Comptroller
Central Conference of Teamsters
1641 South Kingshighway
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your letter of April 12th, with respect to the delivery of goods to Mississippi has been received in this office.

I would suggest that you proceed to pay the last bill and then advise Rev. Ruchner that we have paid this last statement and to please consult with us before incurring any further bills.

Faternally yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant
to the General President

HJG/mc



See Ruckman
JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS No. 13

1841 S. KINOSHAW HIGHWAY • ST. LOUIS 10, MISSOURI

TELEPHONE: MOHAWK 4 9800

M. J. GIBBONS,
INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEE

Affiliated With International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America

April 12, 1963

Mr. H. J. Gibbons, Executive Assistant
to the General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have received in this office today a bill
in the amount of \$438.50 covering charges of
delivering foods to Greenville, Mississippi for
the account of the Student Non Violent Coordinating
Commission.

After consulting with Mr. Pete Saffo, it was
his impression that we were to pay one bill only
which covered a shipment on February 15, 1963 in
the amount of \$479.57.

Before proceeding with placing this bill in
line for payment, I would like to have your comments
thereon.

Faternally,

C.P. Chuckray

C. P. Chuckray, Comptroller
TEAMSTERS JOINT COUNCIL NO. 13

CPC/pb
enc.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
70-2-1-1
Student Non Violent
Coordinating Committee
X Miller, Mike

March 8, 1963

Mr. Einar Mohn, Director
Western Conference of Teamsters
870 Market Street, Flood Building
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir and Brother:

Attached is a copy of a communication
addressed to President Hoffa from Mike Miller of the
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Both here at the International office we
paid for the movement of food into the South from points in
the east and in the Central States the Central Conference of
Teamsters has likewise assisted the worthwhile efforts
being made by these students. I would appreciate your giving
serious consideration to have the Western Conference of
Teamsters try to assist this group by paying for the truck
transportation of materials that they gather.

In the event this is possible, please contact
Miller direct.

Fraternally yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yh

March 8, 1963

Mr. Mika Miller,
West Coast SNCC Representative
5845 Chabot Court
Oakland, California

Dear Mr. Miller:

Your communication of March 1st addressed to President Hoffa has been forwarded to Einar Q. Mohn, Director of the Western Conference of Teamsters, 870 Market Street, San Francisco, California, with our recommendation that he cooperate in assisting you on this problem.

You may contact him direct for further information.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yk

Bay Area Friends of SNCC
2846 Chebot Court
Oakland, California
CL 8-4628

March 1, 1963

Mr. James Hoffs, President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
28 Louisiana Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoffs:

I am writing to you on behalf of the Bay Area Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), an organization of students and other young people in the San Francisco Bay Area whose purpose is to support the efforts of the southern student civil rights movement. At the present time we are engaged in a food and clothing drive to help Negroes in Mississippi who have been dropped from Federal food surplus rolls as a result of their civil rights activities. I would like to know if you and your organization would be able to provide volunteer drivers to take the material we collect from the Bay Area to Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Should such an arrangement be possible, I would like to discuss, either by letter or with your representative here as the West Coast, possible links of the Teamster support to (1) the anti-civil rights record of Sen. McClellan (SNCC has been active in Arkansas); (2) the recent suit brought by SNCC field secretaries against Robert Kennedy and J. Edgar Hoover; (3) the general relationship of SNCC and organized labor, especially in the South.

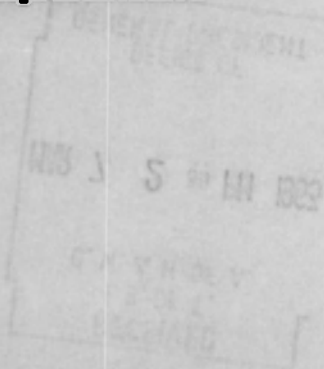
Looking forward to your reply.

Cordially,

Mike Miller

Mike Miller,
West Coast SNCC Representative

Enc.



Sheriff Harasses Negroes At Voting Rally in Georgia

By CLAUDE BRYTON

Special to The New York Times

SASSER, Ga., July 26.—"We want our colored people to go on living like they have for the last hundred years," said Sheriff E. T. Mathews of Terrell County. Then he turned and glanced disapprovingly at the thirty-eight Negroes and two whites gathered in the Mount Olive Baptist Church here, last night for a voter-registration rally.

"I tell you, cap'n, we're a little fed up with this registration business," he went on.

As the 70-year-old peace officer spoke, his nephew and chief deputy, M. E. Mathews, swayed back and forth fingering a hand-tooled black leather cartridge belt and a .38-revolver. Another deputy, R. M. Dunaway, slapped a five-cell flashlight against his left palm again and again.

The three officers took turns badgering the participants and warning of what "disturbed white citizens" might do if this and other rallies continued.

Many Are Disturbed
Sheriff Fred D. Chappell of adjacent Sumter County, other law enforcement officials and a number of the disturbed white citizens clustered at the back of the sanctuary. Outside in the black night, angry voices drowned out the singing of the crickets as men milled around the cars parked in front of the little church on the eastern edge of this hamlet in southwestern Georgia.

On the wall was an "All-American Calendar" advertising a local funeral home. It

displayed pictures of President Kennedy and past Presidents. The concern of Sheriff E. T. Mathews, "twenty years in office without opposition," is perhaps understandable.

Terrell County has 8,208 Negro residents and only 4,988 whites. While 2,884 of the whites are registered to vote, only fifty-one Negroes are on the rolls, according to the Secretary of State's office.

On Sept. 13, 1960, Federal District Judge William A. Boyle handed down the first decision under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960, which guarantee Negro voting rights.

The judge enjoined the Terrell County Board of Voter Registrars from making distinctions on the basis of race or color, illegally denying Negroes their rights under state and Federal laws and administering different qualification tests for the two races.

Judge Boyle refused a request from the Justice Department that he appoint a voter referee to oversee the registration. But he retained jurisdiction in case further court directives might become necessary.

Nevertheless, Negroes contended that because of fear and intimidation, subtle and not so subtle harassment and delaying tactics, they still found it difficult to register. Many of them are illiterate. This presents a further barrier since they are required by state law to pass a difficult qualification test.

Another source of the sheriff's concern is the fact that field

The New York Times

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1962

secretaries for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, an Atlanta-based civil rights organization, began a voter registration drive in the county last October.

Worried by 'Agitators'
Sheriff Mathews said the racial crisis in near-by Albany also had aroused local whites and had brought the 'agitators' to Sasser.

Two workers of the student committee active in Terrell County were present as the meeting opened with a hymn, "Pass Me Not, Oh Gentle Saviour."

They are Charles Sherrod, 23, from Petersburg, Va., a Negro, who took part in the sit-in demonstrations in 1960 against lunch-counter segregation, and Ralph Allen, 23, a white student at Trinity College, from Merose, Mass.

Some of the participants said they had driven here from adjoining Lee and Daugherty (Albany) counties to encourage others by their presence. Among them were two other workers, in the student committee, Miss Paelelope Patch, 18, of Englewood, N. J., a white student at Swarthmore College, and Joseph Charles Jones, 24, a Negro from Charlotte, N. C.

After the hymn, Mr. Sherrod, standing at the pine pulpit on the rostrum, led the Lord's Prayer. The audience repeated each line after him.

Overhead, swarms of gnats circled the three light globes and now and then one of the audience would look up from the pine floor to steal a furtive glance at the door.

Reads From Scriptures
Mr. Sherrod then read from the Scriptures, pausing after completing a passage to say: "I'm going to read it again for they're standing on the outside."

The sound of voices around the automobiles parked beside the church could be heard as license numbers were called out. And the faces of the audience stiffened with fear.

A group of thirteen law officers and roughly dressed whites clumped through the door at this point. One pointed his arm

at three newspaper reporters sitting at the front and said: "There they are."

"If God has for us, who can be against us," read Mr. Sherrod. "We are counted as sheep for the slaughter."

With the exception of Deputy Dunaway, who stood smoking a cigarette at the rear, the whites withdrew to confer among themselves.

Prays For Wisdom
Mr. Sherrod began another prayer.

"Give us the wisdom to try to understand this world. Oh Lord God, we've been abused so long; we've been down so long; oh, Lord, all we want is for our white brothers to understand that in Thy sight we are all equal."

"We're praying for the courage to withstand the brutality of our brethren."

And, in this country where Negroes have frequently fallen under the club, the blackjack and the bullet, no one appeared to doubt that the brutality of which he spoke would be long in coming.

Nevertheless, the audience swung into a hymn with gusto, singing "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder." The deputy in the doorway swung his flashlight against his palm and looked on through narrowed eyes.

Lucius Holloway, Terrell County chairman of the voter registration drive, stood up.

"Everybody is welcome," he said. "This is a voter registration meeting."

Sheriff Mathews trailed by Deputy Dunaway burst into the sanctuary and strode to the front. Standing before the reporters, but looking away from them, he began to address the audience.

"I have the greatest respect for any religious organization but my people is getting disturbed about these secret meetings," he said.

"I don't think there is any colored people down here who are afraid. After last night the people are disturbed. They had a lot of violence in Albany last night."

The sheriff and chief deputy introduced themselves to the reporters and shook hands. Ne-



Charles Jones



Peggy Dommick



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

197 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia



Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

135 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MUrray 8-0331

NEGRO VOTE RALLY: UPSET BY SHERIFF

Negroes had said they had been to the crowd at the men in Dawson, the county seat. Charles Jones asked Mr. Hol-

loway if anything had been heard from the Justice Department regarding an investigation into the dismissal of a Negro teacher.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the Negroes rose and joined hands in a circle. Swaying in rhythm they again sang, "We Shall Overcome." Their voices had a

stirring note as though they were building up their courage to go out into the night, where the whites waited.

Denies Urge to Destroy
Lucius Holloway prayed "Our concern is not to destroy," he said. "Our concern is not to displace or to fight but to build a community in which all our children can live and grow up in dignity."

The Negroes then filed out the front door past the group of law officers.

"I know you," said one officer to a Negro. "We're going to get some of you."

Flashlight beams slashed through the darkness to spotlight the race of Miss Patch as the white student climbed into an automobile with some

Negroes from Lee County. The whites standing by cursed but made no move toward the car.

Miss Patch and her companion pulled out behind the station wagon in which the newsmen were riding. But the air had been set out of the right front tire of the wagon, forcing it to stop close to the church. The other car stopped, too.

Refusal to Give Names
When Deputy Dunaway asked the names of five Negro youths sitting on a bench with Miss Patch, they refused to give

them. "I wouldn't either," said Deputy Mathews.

As the Sheriff walked away he said to reporters: "None of these niggers down here would just as soon vote for Castro and Khrushchev."

The Negroes began humming a song of praise popularized during the "sit-in" demonstrations, "We Shall Overcome."

And as the law officers withdrew to the outside, the song

The business meeting then got under way. Miss Patch reported on her work in Lee County. Mr. Allen told of having been knocked down twice last Saturday, beaten and threatened with death by white

agitors coming in here and stirring up trouble and it's causing us a lot of trouble. I've helped more colored people than any man in the South, I reckon.

"Would you mind telling me who pays you?" he asked Mr. Allen.

The student replied that he received a subsistence allowance from the committee.

"They give you your orders?"

"They pass me."

The chief deputy took over the questioning.

"Then you got Terrell County that's your project, huh?"

A long exchange of humorous questions followed. After that, Deputy Mathews turned to the others and told them:

"There is a prohibition to register between now and December. Under Georgia law, registration goes on throughout the year, although only those registered at various specified times prior to the primaries and elections may vote in them."

Sheriff Mathews then pointed



Charles Sherrod



Penny Patch



RALPH ALLEN

THE SOUTHERN STUDENT AND CIVIL RIGHTS

On February 1, 1961, the sit-in demonstration occurred which was to spark the civil rights movement in the South. Although the Greensboro, North Carolina lunch counter demonstration was the spontaneous work of students, aroused Negro leaders from every area of enterprise - the clergy, business and professional men - have joined the movement. In some areas, such as Montgomery, Alabama, and Albany, Georgia, the Negro protest movement has involved virtually the entire Negro community. The political voice of the Negro in the South is emerging, patient, dignified and firm, utilizing the ballot, non-violent direct action and selective buying. In the forefront of this growing civil rights movement are the students. One of the leaders of the Albany Movement has said, "The kids were going to do it anyway . . . they were holding their own mass meetings and making plans . . . we didn't want them to have to do it alone." Wherever the action is, there the students have been instrumental. Witness Albany, Ga.; Cairo, Ill.; McComb, Mississippi, among others.

WHAT IS THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)?

SNCC is the organization which materialized out of the students' need for a coordinated effort. Organizationally, SNCC consists of a Chairman, an Executive Secretary, Field Secretaries and Field Workers. Operating on a low budget, the Field Secretaries and Workers live in the Negro community and share - literally - their hardships and privations - all too often including jail and beatings. Typically, Field Secretaries enter an area and recruit workers from the community. Often, these are rural communities with little or no consciousness of their citizenship potential, and much of the work consists of instilling the basic and elementary notions of rights and responsibilities we all take for granted. In addition, work with the adult Negro community includes voter education as well as direct action projects. The success of the voter education project in Mississippi has led that state to coerce Negro citizens by denying them federal relief aid in some counties. There the challenge to SNCC is set: to administer aid in the form of food, clothing, medicine, the essentials for survival. SNCC, with other civil rights groups in the South, has sent out a call for these essentials.

THEY NEED OUR HELP

The Bay Area Friends of SNCC was constituted to aid in the efforts of the Southern Students, by publicizing their activities, raising funds, and more recently in a clothing drive to help alleviate the suffering in Mississippi. We need more help, however, especially since we plan to enlarge the scope of our activities in the future. If you are interested in joining the Bay Area Friends of SNCC, please sign up at the table at Bancroft and Telegraph, or send a postcard to Chairman Mike Miller, at the address below. Though we cannot be on the scene, let us at least show the people of Mississippi that they are not alone in their struggle for equality.

Mike Miller
5845 Chabot Court
Oakland, California

On February 1, 1961, the sit-in demonstration occurred which was to spark the civil rights movement in the South. Although the Greensboro, North Carolina lunch counter sit-in was the first, it was not the only one. In fact, it was the first of many.

EMERGENCY CALL FOR FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR MISSISSIPPI

Over 22,000 Mississippi Negroes, in Sunflower, Leflore, and Coahoma

Counties, have been dropped by local authorities from federal surplus food relief because of voter registration drives in the Mississippi Delta region. These counties represent the worst denial of civil rights in

America. In Sunflower County, for example, less than 1% of the voting Negroes are registered. Voter registration campaigns were begun in these counties by SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee).

Mississippi laws grant local registrars almost complete authority to determine who can vote, and the registrars—as is expected of them—use this authority to deny the vote to all but a token number of Negroes.

Attempts to register have been met by economic reprisals and violence. Despite this, with the assistance of SNCC workers and workers from other

civil rights organizations, a first breakthrough for freedom is beginning in Mississippi. The situation is a tense one. One SNCC worker was blinded by a bullet shot from a speeding car. Three SNCC workers narrowly escaped

a lynch mob, which was equipped with guns and ropes, by fleeing over the roof of their office. Now economic reprisals have been taken against thousands of Negroes in the Delta counties.

The denial of federal food surplus comes at a crucial time—the winter months, between crops, when farm workers require this food as a means of survival. In these counties, the vast majority of the Negroes are sharecroppers (average annual income \$300-400) or day laborers (average annual

income \$150-160). Unless they receive outside assistance, these families will be literally without food or clothing because of their effort to gain the ballot. To help them live and continue their fight, they need our help now. The Bay Area Friends of SNCC is conducting a campaign to

collect food and clothing for Mississippi. Will you help?

(over)

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C. M. & H. OF V.
F. B. I.

Mike Miller
2842 Chadwick Court
Oakland, California

exempt status, its free water supply, and its fire insurance. Bob Moses, executive director of COFO, was stopped on the street by a man who declared, "I have a plantation and don't try to register anybody on that plantation. I got a shotgun waiting for you." On the night of September 14, shots were fired into the homes of three persons involved in the registration drive. Two girls, Jackson State College students, were wounded; one is now blind. The shooting intensified the fear in the Negro community, but still more people attempted to register. Two more families were forced off their plantations; four more persons connected with the drive lost their jobs. SNCC field secretary Charles Cobb reported that "threats and harassments have become a part of daily living for many citizens." Persons going to the courthouse were often told that the registrar was out — with his sick wife, meeting someone at the bus station, etc. In November Bob Moses reported that plantation owners had given notice to their sharecroppers that mass evictions would result if any sharecropper attempted to register. Charles McLaurin, SNCC field secretary, was arrested five times in Ruleville. Lafayette Surrency was arrested in Indianola, the county seat, for distributing voter registration leaflets and was beaten in jail. In December, six high school boys were arrested and held without charge; one, 14 years old, was beaten by the mayor. They were released with a warning not to distribute the Mississippi Free Press, a liberal weekly, or to engage in civil rights activities.

The mayor of Ruleville had said in October, "All of you (Negro citizens of Ruleville) might as well go down and register, 'cause you all got to suffer anyway before this thing is over." His warning was fulfilled early this winter in the curtailment of the county relief program. Sharecroppers and farm laborers in Sunflower only have work for about half the year. During the remaining months, their small earnings force them to depend for survival on federal surplus food commodities. In the past, before the voter registration drive, those needing the commodities simply had to sign for them. Now an eligibility form must be filled out and countersigned by one's employer or some "responsible person" in the community. As Cobb and McLaurin point out, "Due to the voter registration drive... the 'responsible people' are not particularly inclined to favors for the Negro." The result has been that many families have been denied food.

As the SNCC field secretaries in Sunflower have said, "When we ask a Negro to register, we are asking him to lay everything that he has on the line in the hopes that if enough Negroes follow his example, what he stands to gain in the future will be worth his immediate losses. ... the success of our voter registration program depends on the protection we can offer the individual while he is waiting for his one small vote to mean something."

And as Robert "Tut" Patterson — former University of Mississippi football star, resident of Indianola, and founder of the White Citizen's Council — has said, "This is not the United States of America. This is Sunflower County, Mississippi."

LEFLORE COUNTY

Leflore County, just east of Sunflower, was the scene of the brutal murder of young Emmett Till a few years ago. The conditions there are similar to those in Sunflower. SNCC began a voter registration drive in Greenwood, the county seat, late last summer; the following incidents illustrate the situation there.

By the third week in August, twenty Negroes had filled out the preliminary registration forms and forty-five more planned to do so shortly. August 14, SNCC field secretary Sam Block was beaten. On August 17, Block and two other SNCC workers "had to flee over the roof of their office when a crowd of white men, armed with guns and ropes, surrounded the building. Calls were made to the FBI but no agent appeared." During the next few months Block was arrested five times and jailed twice. A 14 year old boy was beaten severely in the Greenwood jail. In December the SNCC workers reported another type of reprisal: "...he (a local white lawyer) told her that the charges were false and he really didn't want to tell her the real reason why Mrs. Brown was arrested, but he's heard that she had gone down and tried to register to vote and would she withdraw her application... if she would withdraw her application her bond would be lowered to \$500 (from \$1000) and if she would make her daughter withdraw her application he would set her free..."

As in Sunflower, thousands of sharecroppers and farm laborers — almost all Negro — depend on federal surplus food for several months each year. In November, the County Board of Supervisors voted to curtail the food program. Aid is still given to the blind, dependent children, and handicapped persons (5280 altogether); but all others — 22,000 people — have been cut off from their supply of food.

SOURCES

Dan Wakefield, Revolt in the South
Mississippi Free Press, August 17, 1962, to January 19, 1963
The Reporter, January 17, 1963: "The 15th Amendment Comes to Mississippi"
Margaret Price, The Negro and the Ballot in the South, Southern Regional Council
SNCC press releases and newsletters

CALL FOR A "DRIVE-IN" — FOOD AND CLOTHING DRIVE FOR MISSISSIPPI NEGROES

In order to counteract economic reprisals taken against Negroes in Le Flore, Sunflower, and Coahoma Counties, Mississippi, scene of voter registration drives among Negro residents, a national call has been issued for food and clothing for Mississippi. The call comes from the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), a body formed to coordinate the activities of groups working on voter registration — the NAACP, CORE, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). COFO's Emergency Relief and Welfare Committee asks all Americans who believe that all citizens should have the right to vote to participate in the drive.

The extreme reaction of whites — particularly those in political positions — to the registration campaign is evidence that the campaign represents a serious threat to the traditional caste system and white power structure. The continuation of the campaign depends, in part, upon the national support given those who are deprived of food and clothing for their participation in the voter registration activities.

Dr. Aaron Henry, President of COFO, states, "There are many families without fire in the cold winter. Many of the children have no shoes for their cold feet. Perhaps worst of all, many go to bed every night hungry and cold... We need your help... We need food, clothing, and finances..."

The Mississippi Free Press comments: "The drive for food and clothing is not a charity drive. It is an effort to support people who are taking difficult and courageous steps to change the political status quo of Mississippi."

The situation that led to the call for a food and clothing drive is described below.

MISSISSIPPI — SOME FACTS

In the 1956 presidential election, ranking the forty-eight states as to percent of eligible citizens voting, one finds that the eleven Southern states are at the bottom and that Mississippi is number forty-eight — 22.1 percent of her eligible citizens voted.

Mississippi's population is forty-two percent Negro; only five percent of the voting age Negroes are registered.

The average yearly income of Negroes is \$500.

Several state laws are designed to keep Mississippi's Negroes from voting. A poll tax of \$2-3 must be paid yearly. The applicant must pass a literacy test, which includes interpretation of a section of the state constitution to the "satisfaction of the registrar;" the registrar can write "failed" on a test and needn't give a reason. Laws passed in 1960 provide that a circuit clerk can deny registration on grounds of "moral character," that names of all applicants must be published in local papers for two weeks, and that third parties can question the qualifications of the applicant.

Campaigns to register more Negro voters are under way in a number of Mississippi counties. Mississippi's Delta region — the north-west section of the state — includes several counties in which voter registration drives are in operation. Recounting some of the recent history of two of these counties will give a partial idea of the situation in the Delta.

SUNFLOWER COUNTY

Here, as in much of Mississippi, most Negroes are sharecroppers or day laborers on large landholdings owned by whites. Sunflower's sharecroppers make an average of \$300-400 a year; laborers average \$150-160 (SNCC survey). Over one-half of the 8785 voting age whites are registered; only 114 — less than one percent — of the 13,525 eligible Negroes can vote. These figures are stated in a suit filed by the Justice Department in January 1963 charging the Sunflower registrar with discrimination in registration.

This is Senator Eastland's home county.

Several SNCC workers moved into Ruleville in August, 1962. In the second week, nine local Negroes filed preliminary registration forms. The third week, they found the courthouse closed. The fourth week, twenty completed the preliminary forms. Then the reprisals began. The mayor called in a Negro city employee whose wife had attempted to register and told him that he was fired — because of his wife's action — and that he would find it difficult getting work elsewhere in Ruleville. Shortly after returning from the courthouse, a woman was told by the owner of the plantation she lived on to move by nightfall. Two Negro cleaning shops were closed by "city ordinances." A church used for voter registration meetings lost its tax

tion, parts of the ship and their functions, will be taught at the union's headquarters in Newark.

BA Kempie still spends her summer vacation at her mother's home at Budd Lake where for six years she was a professional life guard.

Sing her praises and Mrs. Kempie laughs it off and says:

"You should meet my brother. He's a research staff physician for the United Nations. Presently in Rome, he will leave soon for extended work in India."

Dr. Johnston, no doubt, is a star in the family, too, but to Teamster's Industrial and Allied Workers Union No. 97, Mrs. Kempie is an important part of the team which goes about the daily business of representing its members for better wages, hours, and working conditions.

Bobbie Called Naive on Civil Rights

Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy recently was described by James Baldwin, a novelist and civil rights leader, as a person naive in the civil rights field.

Baldwin said he was shocked to learn first hand of this face of the Kennedy Administration following a meeting between Bobbie and a dozen Negro cultural and educational leaders.

The meeting was held secretly at the request of the attorney general. Its purpose, Baldwin and the others were told, was to discuss racial segregation and the possibility of racial strife in the north.

Instead, Baldwin discovered, the meeting concentrated on what Bobbie and his big brother, JFK, could do to "make clear" their civil rights position.

Baldwin said that when a freedom rider, Jerome Smith, proposed that President Kennedy personally escort Negro students into the University of Alabama, the attorney general "just laughed."

Baldwin explained: "He (Bobbie) said it would be just the same as making a speech. He didn't get the point at all."

Washington D. C. Local 639 Trucks Aid to Greenwood

Teamster Local 639 and Joint Council 55 in Washington, D. C., have come to the aid of the Washington, D. C. chapter of the Student Non-Violent Action Group in transporting drugs, food, and clothing to destitute Negroes in Greenwood, Mississippi.

The Teamster aid follows a pattern of assistance being given by many affiliates of the International Union to groups gathering relief supplies for Negroes suffering from economic reprisals in LeFlore County where they have tried to register to vote.

LeFlore County is the birthplace of the infamous White Citizens Council.

When the Student Non-Violent Action Group contacted Charles Bell, president of Joint Council No. 55, they found a willing helper who promised a truck and drivers to transport the supplies to Greenwood.

The two drivers were Julius C. Randolph, vice president of Local 639, and Lloyd Turner, Local 639 member.

Randolph reported that the people in Greenwood greatly appreciated the supplies, but because they have been cut off from state welfare for six months, they are in desperate need of food.

Supplies hauled by Teamsters Randolph and Turner were collected by the members of the Non-Violent Action Group in the Washington, D. C. community.

Numerous other Teamster local unions have volunteered time and effort to alleviate the suffering of Negroes in LeFlore County.

The first to respond was Local 89 in Louisville, Ky. The local union supplied drivers and bought the gasoline for a company-donated truck to ship in two tons of food and clothing.



Another load of food, drugs, and clothing has been hauled into Greenwood, Mississippi by Teamsters, this time with Local 639, Washington, D. C., supplying the truck and drivers. Pictured here upon the return of the truck from LeFlore County where Negroes are suffering severe economic reprisals for attempting to register to vote are (left to right) Lloyd Turner, Local 639 member; George Sims, member of the Non-Violent Action Group and a student at Howard University; Julius C. Randolph, vice president of Local 639; and Charles Bell, secretary-treasurer of Local 639 and president of Teamster Joint Council 55.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

. TEAMSTER PRESIDENT James R. Hoffa, in testimony before the Bonner Committee on the question of compulsory arbitration for the maritime industry, pointed out that seven million Americans are living on the cornmeal and beans of surplus food handout. Two-fifths of the nation are living in poverty or deprivation. Ten and one-half million families have family incomes of less than \$4,000 a year. Four million single people have less than \$2000 a year. In California alone, the governor has pointed out that one person in four is living on the borderline of poverty.

"I submit that the problems of the American economy can be and must be solved not by choking free collective bargaining, but by encouraging and strengthening it," Hoffa declared.

. A LABOR mediator-arbitrator who had a big hand in the long and thorny New York newspaper and East Coast dock strike sees no need for a new law making arbitration compulsory to prevent work stoppages in privately owned industries. He is Theodore W. Kheel, a persuasive, 48-year-old New York lawyer and one of the country's ace labor peacemakers.

Kheel is known to have close ties with the top echelon of the Kennedy administration. He says: "Free collective bargaining is solving 99.9 per cent of labor-management problems without strikes. Any kind of law imposing compulsory arbitration to forestall work stoppages in the remaining one-tenth of the one per cent could destroy the values of collective bargaining without necessarily solving the hard-core problems."

"Besides, it wouldn't work. Compulsory arbitration is a gimmick that would sweep the real problems under the rug," said Kheel who said he feels such a law not only would strip labor of its democratic right to strike, creating deep resentment among workers, but it would also pose far more and knottier problems for management than "any possible relief from work stoppages it might prevent."

. SUPPORT MOUNTS in congress for a resolution aimed at halting uncontrolled railroad mergers. A joint resolution would "temporarily suspend the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve consolidations, unifications, or acquisitions of control of railroad properties."

Says the resolution, in part, there is now "an intensive struggle" between dominant regional railroads to gain control of other railroads in order to strengthen their own position "without consideration of the effects on small and weaker railroads," or on the welfare of the public, small business, shippers, and industries in the respective areas.

. RECENTLY in London, unemployed Britishers battled with police for three hours before Parliament. In France, Lorraine miners clashed violently with gendarmes as the mine strike lagged on. But here in the United States where jobless figures listed unemployed at 6.1 per cent of the work force, jobless workers remain silent. There are a few mass protests and no violence. Britain's unemployed represent only 3.1 per cent of the work force, but is expected to be a big factor in the next election. Whether U.S. jobless will be politically potent in 1964 against President Kennedy and his New Frontier remains to be seen.

Louisville Local No. 89 Trucks Aid to Greenwood

TEAMSTERS Union members played a prominent role recently in the reaction of Louisville, Ky., citizens to the shooting of a voter registration worker in Greenwood, Miss., hearthplace of the notorious White Citizens Council.

The shooting was a by-product of civil rights activity in LeFlore County where Greenwood is located. An estimated 22,000 Negroes were cut off from government surplus foods in that area during the past winter—the reason:

They had dared show interest in exercising their right to register as qualified voters.

Public indignation reached the heights after James Travis, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was critically wounded when caught in a burst of automatic rifle fire from a passing car near Greenwood.

Travis was the target because he had been one of those encouraging Negroes to register for the first time. His shooting brought public notice to the plight of the thousands of hungry Negroes, many of whom had lost their

jobs or were simply put off their share-cropping Mississippi Delta land for listening to men like Travis.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Defender*, a weekly newspaper, launched a relief drive. The campaign received quick support from the Louisville Congress on Racial Equality, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, the Baptist Ministers Meeting of Louisville, and Zionist churches.

Numerous churches conducted collection campaigns for clothing and foodstuffs while some individuals made collections on a door-to-door basis in Louisville. In less time than it takes to tell, two tons of supplies were collected.

The next question was how to get the material to the beleaguered people who needed it. Campaign leaders approached Teamsters Local 89 of Louisville.

Paul W. Pridely, president of Local 89, immediately arranged with the Hertz Co. to donate a truck. Local 89 furnished the gas and volunteer drivers. When all was ready, Gilbert Ryan, an assistant business agent, and

the Rev. James Martin, a member of the Local 89 executive board, took the truck through to its destination.

While the two tons of goods could not have relieved the suffering of all the people in the Mississippi Delta who felt the blows of the prevailing welfare bureaucracy, nevertheless it was the first shipment and rekindled the spirit of those determined to raise their political voice in the plantation economy of their land.

Dairy Workers Get Dental Care Program

Agreement has been reached on a program paying 70 per cent of all dental care costs for some 5,500 Teamster dairy workers and their dependents — an estimated 20,000 people — in California.

Wendell Kiser, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 386 in Modesto and chairman of the negotiating committee, said the plan is underwritten by the California Dental Assn. It applies to Teamsters employed in manufactured milk, fresh milk, and ice cream operations throughout central and northern California. It also applies to cheese driver-salesmen working for Borden and Tuttle dairies in all parts of the state.

Dental care programs had been initiated earlier for dairy employees in the San Francisco-Oakland area and in parts of southern California.

Ninety-five per cent of the dentists in the region covered by the latest Teamster program are affiliated with the California Dental Assn., and obligated to keep their dental charges within fixed schedules.

Seventy per cent of the cost of dental treatment will be paid for by the CDA from a fund to which employers will contribute \$8.65 per worker monthly. The employee must pay the remaining 30 per cent of the bill.

The program becomes effective for fresh milk and ice cream workers in the San Joaquin-Sacramento Valleys June 1, and for those engaged in manufactured milk, Oct. 1. Part of the program becomes operative in the San Jose area next Jan. 1, and the remainder on April 1, 1964.



This truck took food and clothing to hungry Negroes on the Mississippi Delta after the shooting of a civil rights worker aroused public indignation. It was driven by Gilbert Ryan, an assistant business agent, and the Rev. James Martin, a member of Teamster Local 89's executive board, shown here with relief campaign workers when the truck was ready to roll (left to right): Cecil Blye, Mary Pendleton, Ryan, Mrs. Peggy Tucker, and Martin.

Model Approach

Joint Council 16 Seeks Quality Welfare Program

TEAMSTER Joint Council 16's Welfare Funds, directed toward raising standards of hospital and medical care available to Teamster families in the New York City area, have been hailed as "a significant and vital development spearheading those things which will improve the quality of medical care in our town."

The words of praise came from Dr. Martin Cherkasky, director of New York's Montefiore Hospital, at a conference last month in which the Teamster-Management program was reviewed and plans made for expanding activities in coming months.

More than 100 local union officials and leaders of the medical profession attended the 3-day session sponsored by the Teamsters Joint Council 16 and Management Hospitalization Trust Fund.

A report issued by the group last year—based on a study made in its behalf by the Columbia University School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine—jolted the entire medical profession and profoundly affected public opinion.

Shocking Examples

Widely quoted throughout the nation, the report revealed shocking examples of substandard medical and hospital care rendered in a sampling of Teamster families whose cases were studied by experts.

The recent conference was devoted to a review of the \$5 million program developed by the Teamster-Management Trust Fund to "improve the quality and cost of medical care."

The focal point of the Fund's program is a Teamster Center at the Montefiore Hospital where participating Teamster families have access to a wide range of diagnostic, surgical, and medical services provided by a highly skilled professional staff.

Opening its doors Oct. 1, 1962, the Teamster Center has since found it necessary to double its facilities and

staff in the first 6 months of operation to meet the increasing numbers of Teamster patients seeking medical help.

Case load average in the first month was 110 patients. By March 1, 1963, the Center was handling an average of 475 patients. Dr. Fernando Torgerson, administrator, said it was necessary to schedule office hours on Saturdays and evenings to meet the demand for professional services at the Center.

Community Effort

Dr. Ray E. Trussell, commissioner of hospitals for New York City, commented: "The Teamster Center has more than justified itself to those who have come seeking help."

Fund Chairman John Hoh, Vice President of Teamster Joint Council 16, said the Fund couldn't hope to solve all the medical problems of New York City's 165,000 Teamsters and

their families through services provided at the Center, but that the primary objective of the program is to tackle the community problem of improving quality and reducing costs of medical care for all Teamsters and the entire community.

A Proud Program

IBF Vice President John O'Rourke, president of Teamster Joint Council 16, stated: "The Joint Council is proud to have initiated this project. It is the policy of this council to support programs that will benefit not only Teamsters but members of the community at large."

At the conclusion of the conference, the Fund's trustees approved an expansion of services at the Teamster Center. They also decided to support a long range program of hospital research and medical audit aimed at coming to grips with basic medical problems in New York City.



John J. O'Rourke (left), President of Teamster Joint Council 16, and John Hoh, Vice President, discuss a Teamster Center problem during a recess. At Hoh's left is Lester Council, Council Secretary-Treasurer. In right foreground is Nicholas Krieger, legislative director for the Council.